FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Zhivkov Toast

AU041823 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 82 pp 1-3

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, at luncheon given on 1 October in Burgas in honor of the military delegation of Warsaw Pact member countries]

[Text] Dear guests, representatives of the armed forces of the member-countries from our glorious socialist community,

Comrades,

I am glad that at this comradely luncheon I can once more be among youth and I am happy about the opportunity to greet you on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and on my own behalf, as well as to congratulate you on the successful conclusion of the Shield-82 jointly military exercises.

As loyal exponents of Marxist-Leninist ideology and of the socialist community system, the communist and workers parties in our countries are conducting a consistent and unrelenting foreign policy aimed at peace and peaceful coexistence, aimed at settling controversial questions by peaceful means, aimed at stopping the arms race, and aimed at disarmament. This policy is aimed at mutually advantageous political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with all peoples and countries in the world.

This foreign policy produced considerable results during the seventies in this century. This policy, explained in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress, will also be pursued by us in the decade we have just entered, and we will pursue it even more perseveringly despite the obvious preparations of an imperialist war directed against us.

We are not adherents of the rule: If you want peace, you must prepare for war. But we will not allow those who are preparing for war to find us unprepared. The successes we have achieved in the years of socialist construction, our present and future and the very existence of life on our planet -- these are far too precious values, which our military power is protecting. So we will not allow the "crusaders" of the third world war to shift the balance of forces to their own advantage.

The combat mastership of our soldiers, the well-coordinated actions of the commanders, staffs and troops of the joint armed forces in organizing and conducting contemporary operations, as well as the entire progress of the Shield-82 exercises, which took place on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, unmistakably proved that the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries are up to the level and demands of contemporary war, that they are up to the level of the hope and faith which our people and working people throughout the world have put into them. A reliable shield of socialism and peace -- these are our armed forces in the autumn of 1982 and there is no price that we should not be ready to pay for them to be thus -- as long as we are threatened by war!

"United in peace and in combat, for the defense of the cause of socialism!" -- this was the slogan of the Shield-82 exercises. This is also the slogan of our Warsaw Pact member states, of our parties and peoples.

Being fully aware today that the main support of the Warsaw Pact and of the entire socialist community is the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Army is the backbone of the joint armed forces, we, the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people consider it our patriotic duty to consolidate the fraternal comradeship and the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet country, with Lenin's party and with the Soviet Union, as well as with its army!

Our Soviet brothers and the peoples from the other fraternal socialist countries can rest assured that under any circumstances, despite any pressure and under any possible trials, socialist Bulgaria will be unshakably faithful to our great joint destiny as builders and protectors of a new world!

As to the Bulgarian People's Army, we will also in the future do everything within our power so that our army may be a worthy ally of its brothers in arms, read, together with them, to put up worthy resistance to any aggressor and ready to carry out its patriotic and international duty.

Dear comrades, I would like once more to express profound gratitude on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to all soldiers and commanders who participated in this perfectly organized and extremely instructive exercises, to the commander of the exercises, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and to his deputies, to Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and to his staff for the efforts devoted to the exercises, as well as to all of you for the invaluable efforts, for the manifestation of manly courage and strong will in achieving the goals of the exercises.

I propose a toast to:

--Our communist, Marxist-Leninist parties -- the source of inspiration and leaders of the construction and protection of socialist communist society!

-- To friendship and fraternal cooperation among the countries and peoples of the socialist community!

-- To the health and successes of the soldiers of the Warsaw Pact member countries in their noble work and armies of the struggle to ensure the collective defense of socialism, of peace and of your people's security!

-- To your health, dear comrades!

-- Salute!

Kulikov Speech

AU041544 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 2 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, at military parade held on the occasion of the conclusion of the Shield-82 military exercises, on 1 October in Burgas]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Esteemed comrade ministers of defense of the socialist community member-countries!

Comrade generals, admirals, officers, ensigns, sergeants, petty officers, soldiers and sailors from the fraternal armies!

Esteemed citizens of the city and okrug of Burgas!

Permit me, on behalf of the military delegation from the socialist countries present here, headed by their ministers of defense, on behalf of the supreme command of the joint armed forces, and on behalf of all those who participated in the exercises, to express our sincere gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, as well as to the government of your republic and to the entire, fraternal Bulgarian people, for the cordial hospitality, attention and care accorded to the allied troops throughout the duration of the exercises.

We will all remember and we will cherish the kind memories of our stay in your hospitable country -- the land whose heroic people have just celebrated the 90th annivesary of the BCP and the 38th anniversary of socialist revolution and of the Bulgarian People's Army.

We know with what great perseverance and working enthusiasm the Bulgarian people are building the socialist society in their country.

The peoples of the fraternal countries are rejoicing with all their hearts at your successes and we do not doubt that the successful implementation of the tasks assigned by the 12th BCP Congress in your country will accelerate Bulgaria's approach to new heights of socialism.

The Shield-82 military exercises were an important joint initiative of the allied armies. They represented an assessment by these armies of their readiness to defend, with joint efforts, the socialist countries' revolutionary achievements and peace on earth. This was a highly developed form of comprehensive training of the troops participation in the exercises. The exercises demonstrated the increased standards and the operational-tactical preparation of the command, of the commanders and staff, and of the field, air force and naval taining of the army personnel of the ground and naval forces; the exercises ensured a mutual exchange of experience among the allied armies for the education of the soldiers in a spirit of proletarian internationalism; they have contributed to the further consolidation of comradeship-in-arms among the soldiers of the joint armed forces.

The exercises also contributed to the analysis of questions of militant cohesion and interaction of units and groups of units of the branches of service of the allied armed forces; they contributed to the solution of the great and complex tasks assigned by the central committees of our Marxist-Leninist parties in connection with increasing the combat power of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Comrades!

The member-countires of our indestructible alliance, joined together in common goals and ideals, are confidently marching forward in their economic and sociopolitical development; they are constantly and peseveringly waging a struggle for lasting peace on earth. However, we have the task of accomplishing our constructive duties under circumstances of a difficult international situation. The imperialist circles, and those of the United States in the first place, continue to aggravate the world situation.

The defenders of "cold war" are trying to create situations of conflict and to interfere in other countries' domestic affairs.

In their striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization, the NATO bloc, and the United States in particular, are trying to change the existing balance of forces to their own advantage and to assert American domination on a global scale.

Military power is proclaimed by Washington as the main and nearly the only existing "prerequisite for peace." People across the ocean are launching one adventurous concept about nuclear war after another.

Thanks to imperialism human blood is being shed throughout the globe. The world is constantly being shaken by the conflagrations of local wars and local military conflicts. Any of them may spread to neighboring areas, and this contains the danger of development into a world war.

This is not merely a chain of isolated conflicts, but specific manifestations of imperialism's attempts to influence events in various parts of the world and of ensuring favorable conditions for the implementation of a policy of "direct confrontation" with the USSR and the socialist countries.

The overt attempts of imperialism to aggravate the situation in the socialist countries and to weaken our community, as well as to undermine the Warsaw Pact alliance represent a true threat of peace.

All this shows that today, more than ever, we need specific actions, aimed at putting an end to the arbitrariness of the aggressive forces, which demands from the allied armies that they maintain constant vigilance, and improve their combat readiness and ability.

In the purpose of implementing this first rate goal, our communist and workers parties and governments have created the necessary prerequisites for the constant development and perfection of the joint armed forces.

The allied armies are equipped with first-rate arms and technical equipment and they have highly-qualified officers cadres, politically mature and united army personnel whose members are educated in a spirit of patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Dear Comrades!

The soldiers of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are serving under combat banners consecrated by militant glory in merciless battles against the enemies of socialism. Our soldiers preserve as sacred the heroic traditions of the senior generations and are multiplying them. This fact manifested itself in the good results in daily combat and political training, results which triumphantly manifested themselves in the Shield-82 exercises.

In assessing the difficulties of the international situation we will also continue in the future to perfect our knowledge and we will systematically implement measures that will contribute to the maintenance of a necessarily high level of military training for our ground forces and navies, in order to resist any aggressor.

Let us be vigilant, let us never forget the aggressive character of imperialism, let us remember the lessons of history, let us support steps toward peace by increasing our combat readiness. These Leninist instructions have been and will remain unshakable behests for the entire army personnel of our joint armed forces.

As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has pointed out, "We have created a military-political alliance of socialist countries -- above all in the purpose of resisting the menace of imperialism and of the military blocs created by it, in order to protect the cause of socialism and peace with joint efforts."

Glory to our communist and workers parties, which are confidently leading the peoples forward to the victory of communism!

Long live the unshakable friendship and cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries!

May the militant alliance of our armies be consolidated!

Long live the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, standing on guard to protect peace and socialism.

Defense Ministers Depart

AU041456 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 2 October 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word BTA news item on the departure of the socialist countries' military delegations from Bulgaria on 1 October 1982. It states: "Yesterday the military delegations from the fraternal armies headed by the following defense ministers left our country: Army Gen Lajos Czinege, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic; Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR, and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; and Florian Sziwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chief of staff and acting minister of defense of the Polish People's Republic."

CEMA TRADE INSTITUTE MEETING CONCLUDES

AU021451 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/982 -- Over September 28-October 1, 1982 Bucharest played host to the 23rd annual session of the meeting of conjecture and foreign trade institutes of CMEA-member socialist countries.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of comradely collaboration.

At the conclusion of proceedings Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received the chief delegates and discussed the results of the meeting.

GDR DELEGATE AT MBFR TALKS STATES SOCIALIST VIEW

LD301834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna, 30 Sep (ADN) -- The conclusion of a first agreement on a mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe is still possible at the Vienna negotiations. This conviction of the socialist participant states in the Vienna negotiations was affirmed by the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Andre Wieland, at Thursday's plenary session. He pointed out that the full draft of an initial agreement on reduction by the USSR, GDR, CSSR and Poland, put forward on 18 February, is based on this specific view. Ambassador Wieland characterized the draft as realistic and reasonable because it allows an agreement on what is currently possible, without encroaching on the security interests of one side.

The head of the GDR delegation described as worrying the fact that the Western side replied in July to this new evidence of the readiness to compromise by the participating member states of the Warsaw Pact with a draft treaty which "practically comes down to a rejection of the offer of a political settlement."

The West's proposal is clearly aimed at the achievement of one-sided military advantages to the detriment of the security of socialist countries, Ambassador Wieland said. He criticized the attitude of the West in the so-called figures issue, which is being used by the NATO states, irrespective of the exchange of official data of both sides' troop strenghs, to put ever higher demands for an unequal reduction to the disadvantage of the socialist states. In so doing the present approximate military balance of both sides is ignored.

The GDR ambassador pointed out that the draft agreement of the socialist countries put forward in February contains offers of solutions to these and to all other disputed problems. On the other hand, the Western Draft of July makes no contribution to the rapprochement of the two sides' positions.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THAILAND ESTABLISHED

AU031720 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- Proceeding from the desire to develop the relations between the two countries, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

EIGHTH CONGRESS OF UNION OF WORKING YOUTH HELD

Foreign Delegates Listed

AU011812 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, there arrived in our country to attend the 8th Congress of the Labour Youth Union of Albania [LYUA]: the delegation of the Communist Youth Union of Denmark (M-L), headed by Jurgen Petersen, first secretary of the central committee of this union; the delegation of the University Students' Federation of Ecuador, headed by Antonio Torres; the delegation of the Communist Youth Union of Canada (M-L), headed by the first secretary of this union Lui; the delegation of the Communist Youth of Spain (M-I), headed by Horhe Alkudia; the delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Union of Portugal, headed by Pedro Soares, first secretary of the national council of this union; the delegation of "Tanu" youth organisation of Tanzania, headed by Mohamed Khatib, national president of this organisation; the delegation of the Communist Youth (M-L) of Colombia, headed Humberto Rodrigues; the delegation of the Communist Youth Union of Britain, headed by the secretary of the central council of this union Roy Marshal; the delegation of the Communist Youth of Togo (M-L), headed by Koffi Andre; the delegation of "Flavio Suero" Student Front of the Dominican Republic, headed by Akiles Castro, member of the standing committee of the central committee of this front; the delegation of the Anti-Fascist and Anti-Imperialist Youth Union of France, headed by Jean Lui, president of this organisation, the delegation of the Communist Youth of Upper Volta (M-L), headed by Uedraogo; the delegation of the Active of the Communist Youth (M-L) of Sweden; and the delegation of the Communist Youth of Dahomei (M-L), headed by the member of the central committee of this union, Kuami Andre.

The delegations were welcomed by the secretaries of the Central Committee of the LYUA Koco Danaj and Etemije Zeneli, members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the LYUA, etc.

A group of Young Pioneers presented the friends with bouquets of flowers.

FRG Youth Delegation

AU031525 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Tirana, October 3 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the LYUA [Union of Working Youth of Albania] a delegation of the Communist Youth of Germany, led by the first secretary of the central committee of this organization, Jurgen Tobegen, arrived in Albania yesterday to attend the 8th Congress of the Labour Youth Union of Albania.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA, Valdete Sala.

Enver Hoxha Attends

AU041245 Tirana ATA in English 1130 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- The 8th Congress of the Labour Youth Union of Albania [LYUA] began its proceedings in Tirana, today.

Attending the proceedings are the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA [Albanian Workers' Party] Comrade Enver Hoxha, and other leaders of the party and state.

The report of the 8th Congress of the LYUA "Let Us Further Strengthen Socialist Convictions To Increase the Active Participation of the Youth in the Construction of Socialism and the Defence of the Homeland" is read out by the first secretary of the CC of the LYUA, Lumturi Rexha.

Lumturi Rexha Report

AU041632 Tirana ATA in English 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Extracts from the Report Submitted to the 8th Congress of the LYUA by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the CC of the LYUA" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- Follow extracts from the report: "Let Us Further Strengthen Socialist Convictions To Increase the Active Participation of the Youth in the Construction of Socialism and the Defence of the Homeland", submitted to the 8th Congress of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, which was opened in Tirana today, by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, Lumturi Rexha.

Our younger generation and its militant half-million strong organization of the LYUA, she said among others, come to their 8th congress in unbreakable unity with the party and the people, proud of the victories they have achieved and determined to undertake new tasks. From the depth of their young hearts, they express their deepest love and boundless gratitude for the happy life they are leading now and their unbreakable confidence in their even more brilliant future to our dear mother, the glorious party of labour, and to our beloved leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The party has always opened up broad prospects for us and aroused our ever new enthusiasm. Its 8th historic congress, however, made us look further ahead, to the guaranteed beautiful future. It made us even stronger and increased our energies, enlightened our minds and aroused our hearts for harder work and greater deeds for the good of the people and the homeland. The report which comrade Enver Hoxha held at the congress is a great program of work for the LYUA, too, a program in which the younger generation sees its aspirations and brilliant prospects.

The youth of our country come to their congress proud of the revolutionary readiness they have displayed on all fronts of work and struggle the party has called them to.

They have displayed their alertness, revolutionary drive and fighting spirit wherever they have worked. The Albanian youth are happy because they live in the most advanced society in the world. They are brought up with lofty ideals and unshakable confidence in their own forces, endowed with pure moral-political features, and a broad cultural horizon and scientific knowledge, and with internationalist feelings which make them unflinching fighters for the cause of the revolution.

United like a man around the party and under its leadership, our younger generation has further tempered itself in the struggle against internal and external enemies who have made every effort to wrest the victories of the revolution and socialism from the people and to make Albania dependent on the imperialist and revisionist powers. But the party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, has always foiled their plans. And this is what will always happen, the enemies will always break their heads against the wall of the vigilance of our Marxist-Leninist party, against the steel fortress of the party-people unity.

All-Round and Active Work for the Education of the Younger Generation with Communist Ideals

Led by the teachings of the party, the Labour Youth Union of Albania, the speaker continued, has carried out all-round and active work for the education of the younger generation with communist ideals to prepare them as its militant reserve.

This education assumes still greater significance in the present conditions. We are faced with the major tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan, the fulfilment of which calls for greater mobilization at work, for higher rates of progress, for more capable and better educated people, and above all, better tempered politically and ideologically, more aware of their role in socialist society.

With its 40-year long experience, the LYUA has all the possibilities to carry out an ever more fruitful educational work. All your young people have gone through school and have a broad cultural horizon. They have consciously embraced the line of the party, Marxism-Leninism, which is your ruling ideology. They live and are educated in the vivid reality of our socialist society, where the people and the dictatorship of the proletariat, with which they are linked like flesh to bone, are in power.

Our socialist order guarantees the youth all rights and ensures the material conditions for them to enjoy them in practice, guarantees them employment and education, active participation in all fields of life and unlimited possibilities of creativeness.

The fundamental task facing the organization of the LYUA the speaker continued, is that it should work to raise the ideo-political level of the youth, because this is a primary condition for their education with deep rooted socialist convictions. The youth have at their disposal a wealth of political literature: the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the documents of our party, the series of works, reports and speeches, and memoirs of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the materials of the 8th congress of the party.

Then she spoke about the great work done by the younger generation in Albania to affirm the socialist new everywhere in life, about the waging of the class struggle and the enhancement of the revolutionary vigilance.

The Work for the Construction of Socialism -- the Greatest School for the Revolutionary Education and Tempering of Youth.

The work for the construction of socialism has been and remains the greatest school for the education and revolutionary tempering of the youth. Actively taking part in work, inspired by revolutionary motives and furthering the interests of the advance of the country, the youth are shedding their sweat on all fronts of production, being in the forefront of the major sectors of industry and agriculture, in the construction of the big projects of the five-year plan, in the nation-wide mass actions and wherever work is going on.

The 8th congress of the party laid down the task that there should be a broader and more active participation of the large masses of the people and the youth in the socialist construction for the achievement of all the targets of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

Further on she pointed out the great importance of the targets of this plan and stressed: It is in the fulfillment of these tasks that the youth also see the realization of their aspirations for a better life, for their cultural development and their all-round formation as revolutionaries.

Lumturi Rexha spoke further on about the work being done by the young men and women in the projects of the five-year plan, on the front of agricultural and livestock production, about fulfilment and overfulfilment of the tasks by summing up the advanced experience.

Voluntary Actions--A Beautiful Tradition of the Youth

The voluntary mass actions are a vivid reflection of the active participation of the younger generation in the socialist construction of the country, she said further on. The beautiful tradition of mass actions has been enriched in these last five years with the construction of two new railways, the Prenjas-Guri I Kuq and Lac-Shkodra railways, with the extension of terraces which have embellished our coast further, and with the many local actions which have been carried out in the districts. In this way, the youth build major economic projects, but what is more important, they are educated with correct concepts on work, in the spirit of collectivism and in struggle against difficulties. Expressing the readiness and ardent spirit of the younger generation, from the rostrum of this congress we promise the party and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, that we will successfully complete the construction of the Fier-Vlora and Shkodar-Han I Hotit railways, that we will continue our work for terracing the hills of Lukova and Ksamil and that we will keep the spirit of mass actions, revolutionary actions and communist work aflame in the hearts of the youth and in the entire activity of their organization.

The Development of Science and Technology Is an Important Field of the Creative Activity of Youth

Broad prospects have been opened in our country for the development of science and technology and great progress has been made in this direction. This is an important sphere for creative activity of the youth who have their competent say on various important problems and make a valuable contribution, to this development as those mainly involved in the technical-scientific revolution.

The creative thought and practical activity of the youth are present in the designing and construction of the complex projects of five-year plans, in the introduction and application of modern technique and technology, in the all-round development of our socialist economy.

Nowadays 50 per cent of the members of scientific societies and groups and about 20 per cent of the members of the scientific councils in economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives are young people.

Further on she spoke about the broad research-scientific work being done by the young men and women in industry and agriculture, about the efforts displayed by them for the raising of their professional qualifications. She said further on:

Socialism Has Created All the Possibilities for the Youth To Acquire Education and Culture Free of Charge

Socialism has created all the possibilities for the youth to acquire education and culture free of charge, to develop their talents in all fields, to be formed ideologically and professionally, and guarantees their employment after graduation. Quite the opposite is the case with the bourgeois-revisionist countries, where millions of young people hopelessly roam the streets and where university graduates either increase the numbers of the big army of the unemployed or are assigned to unqualified jobs. The school in these countries is a weapon in the hands of the ruling bourgeoisie.

In our country, the youth acquire education and culture in order to put all their energies in the service of the interests of socialism, of the strengthening of the economy, the development of science and technology and the enhancement of the defence potential of the country. It is precisely these motives that prompt our young intelligentisia upon graduation to go, out of their own will, to the remotest regions of the country and take knowledge, socialist art and culture there, too.

The speaker dwelt on the great work done by the youth organisations at school for the all-round ideo-political and professional formation of the youth, so that they be tempered as capable cadres in order to cope with the tasks they will be entrusted.

The vigorous development of socialist literature, art and culture in our country exert great influence on the communist education of the younger generation. The interest of the youth in them has greatly increased. They are inspired by them for the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland.

The young men and women and the Young Pioneers constitute an active force in the uninterrupted development and progress of art and culture. Hundreds of talents who contribute to them with their worthy works, adding freshness and vividness to our literature and painting, our music, theatre and film, have been trained and have emerged from their ranks.

The Youth Spend Their Free Time in an Active Manner, in Numerous Activities

Physical culture and sports activities of the youth have made their life richer and more interesting. They have always served not only the education and physical training of the younger generations and their thorough-going preparation for work and the defence of the homeland, but have also met the demands and desires proper for their age. The party has created possibilities and conditions for the younger generations to go in for sports and attain high results.

The cultural, artistic, sports and other activities enable the youth to spend their free time in an active manner, serves their education and recration, to revive their energies in order to put them again in the service of work and life. After speaking of the numerous activities conducted by the youth, she continued:

The Younger Generation of Albania Is Educated With the Spirit of Socialist Patriotism

The younger generation is proud of the heroic past of our people, of their centuries-long struggles for freedom and national independence, for education and the sweet-sounding Albanian language, just as it is still more proud of the radical transformations which have taken place in the brillant epoch of the party, of the honoured name and the great respect which Socialist Albania has won all over the world.

The Labour Youth Union of Albania has carried out an all-round work for the education of the younger generation in the spirit of socialist patriotism. This education becomes more indispensable at the present time, when a whole aggressive and chauvinist ideology aims to wipe out nations, propagates cosmopolitanism and negation of homeland, underrates and ignore national traditions, languages, customs and cultural values of the people. Our youth does not reconcile itself with, repudiates and consistently combats this hostile ideology. It preserves as something dear and develops the patriotic traditions and the national values of the past and those created in socialism.

Lumturi Rexha spoke about the diversified forms employed for the all-round patriotic and revolutionary education of the younger generation. She underlined:

The deepening of the revolutionary initiatives to know the past of our people, the glorious history of the anti-fascist national liberation war, the history of the Party of Labour of Albania and the socialist construction, as well as their harmonization with artistic, culture and sports activities, will further invigorate the entire work for the revolutionary patriotic education of the youth and the Young Pioneers.

The Albanian Youth Keep the Spirit of Proletarian Internationalism High

Speaking about the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the younger generation of Albania, the speaker stressed:

Educated with the teachings of the party, the youth of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and its organization keep the spirit of proletarian internationalism high and sympathize with the struggle which the revolutionary and progressive youth the world over are waging against capitalist oppression and exploitation, against imperialism, headed by American imperialism, against Soviet social-imperialism, against modern revisionism and all the reactionary forces, for national freedom and independence, for democracy and social progress.

The LYUA highly appreciates the backing up and active support of the Marxist-Leninist organizations and revolutionary and progressive forces of the youth of numerous countries of the world for our country with which is has friendly relations. Their solidarity with Albania, with the struggle and work of our people and youth, has been and remains an encouragement and inspiration for us in the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland.

The Youth Powerfully Support the Marxist-Leninist Foreign Policy of the PLA and Our State of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

The youth powerfully support the open principled Marxist-Leninist foreign policy of our party and state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, once again expressed as clearly as the light of the sun by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 8th congress of the party the speaker said. This policy is characterized by a lofty revolutionary and internationalist spirit and serves both the construction of socialism and the defence of the freedom and independence of our country, and the cause of the revolution, the people's liberation and world peace. We firmly oppose the aggressive policy of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers, which threatens the freedom and independence of the peoples' peace and security in the world.

All the Albanian Youth Condemn the Latest Criminal Aggression of the Israeli Zionists Against Lebanon and the Palestinian Population

With profound anger and indignation we condemn the latest criminal aggression of the Israeli Zionists against Lebanon and the Palestinian population, she pointed out. This is another horrible and revolting tragedy perpetrated not only against Lebanon and the Palestinians, but also against all the Arab peoples, a tragedy which shows that the Zionists want to liquidate the Palestinian people, to defeat their just cause and to force the Arab people to their knees at all costs and through fascist-like methods.

The recent atrocities perpetrated in West Beirut have aroused world-wide indignation and hatred against the Israeli aggressors. Behind this monstrous act of genocide is the hand of the American imperialists on whose incitement, aid and permission all the Israeli aggressions against the Arab peoples have been initiated and carried out. The intrigues and plots hatched up by the Soviet social-imperialists and the Arab reactionary forces make the grave situation in the Middle East still more tragic.

The youth of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania unreservedly support the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples and express their conviction that their just cause will triumph. The indignation of the fraternal Arab peoples, the heroic martyr Palestinian people, will surely explode and their vengeance will severely condemn the enemies some day.

The LYUA Is in Complete Solidarity With the Analysis the 8th Congress of the PLA Made of the Events in Kosovo

The LYUA is in complete solidarity with the analysis of the events in Kosovo which Comrade Enver Hoxha made at the 8th congress, Lumturi Rexha underlined further on. It explains with objective clarity the real causes of the tragic situation which was created in Kosovo and shows the right road for the solution of the problems the Great-Serb chauvinists have created.

The ferocious violence and persecution carried out against our brothers and sisters in Kosovo, in Macedonia and Montenegro have aroused extreme indignation among the young men and women of Socialist Albania. With the purpose of making them shut their mouths and forcing them to give up their just and legitimate demands, the Serb police, army and administration are imprisoning thousands of young men and women, sentencing them at special trials and exerting a large-scale terror among them.

We indignantly condemn the grave offences to the national feelings of the Albanian youth in Yugoslavia, the numerous obstacles raised to prevent them from attending school in their mother tongue and cultivating Albanian art and culture freely. We raise the voice of protest against the persecution of the outstanding men of the Albanian intelligentsia, teachers and professors, writers and scientists, well-known journalists and artists, all those who defend the national and democratic rights of the Kosovo people.

The youth of our country are well aware of the suppression of our brothers and sisters of Kosovo and the grave sufferings they are undergoing, because they have experienced them on their own backs in the time of fascism. But the Albanian youth were not subjugated by violence and terror. They waged a courageous and selfless struggle and came out victorious over the enemy.

We are fully convinced that there is no force which can subjugate the courageous youth of Kosovo, which can sap their lofty patriotic spirit.

On the International Situation

Speaking about the international situation, the speaker said:

The world today is characterized by turbulent situations fraught with local and general wars, the deep and all-round economic and political crisis, by the unprecedented aggressiveness and unrestrained armaments race between the superpowers and their military blocs. Aware of these situations and the numerous dangers they present to our country as the only socialist country, the youth like our entire people, intensively prepare themselves for the defence of the homeland, so that we are never caught by surprise. As the main force in the structure of defence, side by side with the entire armed people, they will increase their efforts to thoroughly understand and better implement the directive of the party, "The Defence of the Homeland Is a Duty Above All Duties," and to integrate, in a more natural manner, the problems of physical and military training with its entire life and activity.

She spoke further on about the increase and strengthening of the youth organization during the period between the two congresses, which has constantly supplied the party with fresh blood.

The activity of the LYUA has been and will be a revolutionary activity, because it is inspired, orientated and led by the line, the ideology and policy of the party, by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Aware of the decisive importance of the leadership of the party for the fate of the people, for the present and the future, the youth and its organization will increase their efforts to master the line and ideology of the party profoundly, to defend them loyally and implement them resolutely.

In conclusion Lumturi Rexha said:

Our 8th congress is a significant event in the life of the younger generation and the LYUA. It will further increase our vigour in the work for the attainment of the targets of the 7th Five-Year Plan, raise the readiness to work wherever the general interest of the homeland requires, enhance the revolutionary vigilance and multiply the forces of the youth to successfully cope with the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade.

We must always march forward with determination on the road of socialism, led by our glorious party, to make our dear Albania more beautiful, prosperous and powerful. With the communist ideals and teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in our minds and hearts, we shall, as always, be in the forefront of every battle for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 8th congress of the party and the tasks which our congress will set.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV SPEAKS AT UN SESSION

AU042024 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- "Bulgaria pursues and will continue to pursue a policy of peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples", said Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, before the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

In the spirit of this policy the ruling Bulgarian Communist Party has adopted at its 12th congress a concrete programme for the strengthening of detente and the advancement of the goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans, for converting the peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons, which is in accordance with the goals of the United Nations Organization.

Mr Petur Mladenov paid special attention in his speech to the deterioration of the international situation last year. "The threat of a nuclear catastrophe is becoming absolutely real. The arms race is intensifying. The negotiations on many vital for peace and security issues have deadlocked. Some of them have been marking time for years. The policy of sanctions and dictatorship is undermining the international economic cooperation and has a grave negative impact on the political relations between the states. The existing hotbeds of tension not only are not liquidated but are spreading dangerously in size, some new ones have been added to them, too", said Minister Mladenov.

Minister Mladenov stressed that the world has been shocked by the crimes of the Tel Aviv ruling top-crust, which would have been impossible without the support of its powerful "strategical ally." "I would like to declare that the Government of Bulgaria and all Bulgarian people are denouncing most decisively this real genocide," said he.

Dwelling on the aggressive moves of the racist regime in the South African Republic, on the growing tension in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Bulgarian foreign minister stressed.

"The objective analysis of the facts has shown unambiguously that the reason to reach this critical situation in international relations is in the moves of the most reactionary forces of imperialism and, above all, of certain circles in the United States of America. By rejecting the policy of detente, they have embarked on a course towards rapid acceleration of the military preparations, towards excessive arming, in order to disrupt the military-strategical balance between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and to achieve military superiority and world hegemony. In their strivings to carry their ambitions through they are heading for total confrontation with the socialist community countries.

"The 'crusade' against the socialist community countries, as its initiators call it themselves, includes also psychological war, political and material backing of the counterrevolutionary and subversive actions, and is aimed at liquidating socialism as a socio-political system. After the year 1917 history has witnessed more than one such an attempt whose sad destiny is well-known", Mr Mladenov pointed out further.

Mr Petur Mladenov denounced the hegemonic moves of imperialism against the developing countries and especially against the states fighting for their national and social liberation, who are refusing to be subjected by foreign dictatorships and are defending their right to political and economic independence, the moves against the countries rich in national resources or strategically located.

"It is difficult to find a region unclaimed by the United States of America as a zone of its 'vital interests'. Moreover, it is usurping the right to 'defend' these 'interests' with every means in including the use of force", the speaker went on to say further, emphasizing that the policy from the position of strength exacerbates the interstate relations and actually gravely threatens peace and security in the world.

"But the outcome of the struggle is by no means predetermined in favour of militarism and hegemonism", said the Bulgarian foreign minister. "The threat of war is real, but war is not unavoidable. Peace is threatened, but it is not doomed. It can and must be saved. There are such forces in the world, which can oppose the policy of aggression and who carry out worthily their peace-making role in the name of life and progress".

"True to their principled and consistent foreign policy, Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries are guided by the firm confidence that there is no such vitally important task as guaranteeing the peaceful development of the world. From this position, with this understanding they consider it their supreme duty through coordinated active action to continue to make every effort as to prevent the nuclear war, to even liquidate the threat of a nuclear war," said the Bulgarian foreign minister.

The evidence of the readiness of the socialist community countries to serve the cause of peace and security is in their initiatives and proposals. The peace programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is serving this goal. Said Mr Mladenov: "We regard with respect the position of those states and state leaders in the West who realize that a nuclear war, however its strategists may plan and name it, would stop at no frontier or neutrality, that such a war would be a madness, that it would mean the end of human civilization".

Bulgaria values greatly the contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to solving the acute problems mankind is facing now, underlined Mr Petur Mladenov. "We reaffirm our stance that there is no other way to solve any international problem but the way of negotiations. The seventies have proved, although with difficulty, that in the presence of goodwill and realism, at strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security of the countries, it is possible to reach important international agreements", he pointed out.

MLADENOV MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

Views Mideast With Syrian

AU022109 Sofia BTA in English 0831 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York, October 2 (BTA corr) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria who is here for the session of the UN General Assembly met here Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syria's foreign minister. In a friendly talk they found with satisfaction the favourable development of bilateral relations and stress was laid on the decisive role of the meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hafiz al-Asad on extending and deepening the two countries' friendly relations. Underlined was the mutual desire for the successful development of cooperation to continue in the future.

The two countries sharply condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the bloodshed of the peaceful population of that country and the Arab people of Palestine which was possible only in result of the "strategic cooperation" between Israel and the USA. They stood for the complete withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and from all the Arab territories, occupied in 1967, for the creation of an Arab Palestinian state, for the participation of the PLO in the settlement of the Middle East issue. The ministers stressed that the plan set forth by Mr Leonid Brezhnev, as well as the principles underlying the "Charter of the UN" outline the ways for a comprehensive and stable settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Development of Indian Relations

AU011807 Sofia BTA in English 1550 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] New York, October 1 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, who is in New York for the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, met last night Mr Narasimha Rao, minister of foreign affairs of India.

The two ministers stated with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Indian relations are developing along ascending lines in compliance with the agreements signed between the State Council president of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov and the prime minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi. They expressed confidence that cooperation between the two countries will continue to expand and deepen. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Narasimha Rao underlined the concern of their countries with the mounting international tension and spoke in favour of efficient measures for disarmament, for strengthening the process of detente, for removing the hotbeds of tension. Emphasized was the great importance of the cooperation between the socialist and the non-aligned countries for solving the key problems of the contemporary international situation.

The two ministers expressed confidence that the realization of the idea of converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, as well as of making other regions into nuclear-free zones, will contribute considerably to strengthening peace and security in the world. They also spoke in favour of converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The two ministers also discussed some question put on the agenda of the session of the UN General Assembly and underlined the necessity of solving [word indistinct] the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian problem. The meeting between the two ministers of foreign affairs proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Relations With Argentina

AU031916 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 3 (BTA corr) - Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petur Mladenov who attends the session of the UN General Assembly, had a meeting here with Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari. An agreement was reached on working towards the development of bilateral relations, especially in the economic sphere, and on extending their contractual and legal basis.

Expressing concern over the deterioration of the international situation, the two ministers spoke in favour of taking active measures for its amelioration. Mr Petur Mladenov informed the Argentine minister about Bulgaria's stands on the main international issues and in particular on the matters of detente, on the situation in Europe and on the specific idea of turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapons. Doctor Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari informed about Argentina's stand on the problem of the Malvinas. The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs emphasized that Bulgaria stands for resolving the problem of the Malvine (Falkland) Islands through peaceful means in accordance with the UN resolutions on both this specific issue and on the problems of decolonization.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets Communist Counterparts

AU042010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] On 4 October in New York, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Andrei, Romania's minister of foreign affairs; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. It was noted with satisfaction that the relations between Bulgaria and these fraternal countries are developing in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and according to the treaties on friendship and cooperation. The decisive role of the meetings and talks of the first leaders of the fraternal socialist countries' parties and states [as heard] Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Erich Honecker, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak for developing the cooperation between the fraternal countries was stressed. The common desire to make efforts to improve the world situation was expressed, as well as the willingness to act for stopping the arms race, for disarmament in all areas, especially the nuclear, and for continuing the process of detente.

NEW FRG LEADERS PLAN 'STRIKING MOVE' TO RIGHT

AU041334 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Oct 82 p 7

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "The Profile of the New Government"]

[Text] The method applied in the FRG of effecting a change of the government coalition, and the exchange of the federal chancellor, the way the government will be changed, and the change of the entire government policy -- all this is evoking stormy discussions in this country on the political morals of those involved. All this is almost impalatable not only for the public, but also for seasoned politicians.

Well, the new federal chancellor's name is Helmut Kohl. His own party was already convinced that he had passed his zenith and that he would never occupy the chancellor's seat. But despite this, it as happened. It is useful at this moment to recall the somewhat older information about how unfavorably Reagan's Washington viewed the Bonn coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats from the very beginning, and how it had showed, on various levels, that it wanted a more rightist cabinet in Bonn. Franz Josef Strauss was most intensely offering himself to Washington. But, for the time being, they have Helmut Kohl; since yesterday.

The situation he has entered is full of complexities. Only a week ago the press wrote about him that he, too, would be unable to jump over his own shadow. Such stately figures as his generally find it hard to jump. All the more so since there are quite a number of shadows in this instance, and they all point in different directions.

The majority which he received in the Bundestag is not the smallest majority ever received by a federal chancellor; but it is definitely the most embarrassing. It is the pitiful result of all the harsh methods used for working over the deputies of the Free Democratic Party (FDP). Moreover, for the time being Chancellor Kohl is dependent on the votes of FDP deputies -- the deputies of a party which, as again became obvious yesterday, is hopelessly divided and, in view of the total disintegration of the voters' sympathies, is directly threatened with political liquidation.

Friday's session of the Bundestag at times presented an unbelievable spectacle. In the debate the CDU representatives Barzel and Geissler sharply attacked the Schmidt government's economic and foreign policy; and numerous FDP deputies, including the party's chairman, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, were at a loss what kind of face to represent to the public. At the same time it is generally known that in the government of the new rightwing coalition of the CDU/DSU and the FDP two men -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, up to now minister of foreign affairs, and Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economy -- are to continue to hold their offices.

This is almost unprecedented. A new government is coming into office -- one which wants to carry out substantial political changes; but it is retaining key ministers of the preceding government. There is nothing left for the public but to think that the old-new ministers of foreign affairs and economy are capable of making all kinds of somersaults; or that they had played, a most original role in the preceding government, to say the least. No wonder people in the FRG are at this moment so intensely discussing political morals.

All the more so, since the information so far published by the new coalition about its political intentions has been most meager, and shows that the shift to the right is to be a rather striking move. In the sphere of foreign policy, the coalition emphasizes its unreserved North-Atlantism and its cohesion with the policy of the Reagan Government, even though it can not simultaneously circumvent the matter of positive relations toward the socialist states.

The declarations about economic policy and social policy are a collection of contradictions. In one breath they promise a reduction of unemployment and announce radical cuts in the social expenditures. And at the same time significant financial gifts are being prepared for the entrepreneurs -- to encourage them to expand their activities. The statements made by certain figures of the new government formation confirm that, to a dangerous extent, they see the Reagan administration's antisocial and supremely unsuccessfuly economic policy as their model. The promises for the working people are demagogy; the attacks on their rights the reality.

The decision to hold early Bundestag elections in spring means, at this moment, merely salvation for the coalition partner who had skipped over to the other side -- the Free Democrats -- in the immediate term. The elections in Hesse have taught even the Christian Democrats that their optimism has been rather exaggerated. They thus now intend to govern (the country) for the time being, regardless of the standpoint they proclaimed 2 years ago.

KOVARIK ASSESSES KOHL ON ECONOMICS, DETENTE

AU041218 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 82 p 8

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the column "Note": "The Change on the Rhine"]

[Text] This Friday the West German Bundestag expressed a lack of confidence in the federal chancellor in office -- Helmut Schmidt -- and elected Helmut Kohl, CDU chairman, to this post. This concluded the brief activity of the Social Democratic minority government; and, after 16 years, the SPD is going into opposition, whereas its partners up to now -- the Free Democrats -- have gone over, under their rightwing leadership, to a coalition with the CDU/CSU.

The change on the Rhine is an expression of the current division of influential forces in the federal republic, and it has its economic, social and international reasons. The Conservative-Liberal cabinet is facing the same serious manifestations of profound social crisis that its Social-Liberal predecessor had to face. Judging by the first program reflections, Kohl's approach to solving the difficulties will differ from Schmidt's planned intentions, since the new government mainly expresses the interests of the most prosperous citizens. The unconcealed sympathy of the CDU/CSU, and also the rightwingers in the FDP, for Washington's and London's "austerity policy" at the cost of the working people enable us to surmise the method to be used for normalizing Bonn's finances. The disagreement with this, announced by the DGB Trade Union center, is a sign of possible future clashes.

The name of the Bonn government to date has been connected with the process of detente and the development of the FRG's partnership cooperation with the socialist states. Schmidt's signature is affixed to the Final Act of Helsinki, which was resolutely rejected at the time by the CDU and CSU as allegedly being disadvantageous for the FRG. But even they cannot but see today the progress achieved after the European conference, cannot ignore the possibilities emerging for the future.

The Federal Republic lies in the middle of Europe, in a place from whence war conflagration has broken out twice already, It is also in its own interest, as well as in the interest of its neighbors, to develop good relations and to underscore everything that serves to maintain and consolidate peace -- everything that draws the nations closer, and not that which separates them. There was never a lack of good will on the part of the socialist countries to strengthen relations and to do away with mutual distrust. But this will not be helped by the plans to deploy 572 new American medium-range nuclear weapons in the FRG and other countries of Western Europe. The missiles would change the political situation on our continent and would logically make it necessary to adopt corresponding conclusions to ensure the defense of the socialist community. In this sense, a great responsibility lies on the shoulders of the new FRG Government. The development of the West German peace movement testifies that the majority of citizens in the Federal Republic are also in favor of the policy of cooperation and that they resolutely reject confrontation.

CHNOUPEK MEETS INDIA'S NARASIMHA RAO AT UN

LD050858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who leads the Czechoslovak delegation at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, met Narasimha Rao, Indian foreign minister, in New York. Both ministers examined some aspects of Czechoslovak-Indian relations and exchanged views on key issues of international development. They paid a special attention to the possibilities of achieving progress in disarmament and increasing security in the region of the Indian Ocean and its transformation into a zone of peace.

INDRA MEETS WITH CASTRO IN HAVANA 5 OCT

LD050858 Prague CTK in English 0826 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Havana [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, leading a delegation on a visit to Cuba, was received on Monday [4 October] by Cuban State Council Chairman and Premier Fidel Castro. They discussed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit which contributed to further deepening of Czechoslovak-Cuban friendship. The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation leaves for Nicaragua today.

CONGOLESE TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD041728 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Trade minister of the People's Republic of Congo, Joseph Elenga Ngaporo, heading an economic delegation, arrived in Czechoslovakia Monday [4 October]. He was met by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec. Possibilities of expanding economic cooperation will be discussed during the visit.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD041744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin in Prague today. In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation they assessed some questions of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL RECEIVES USSR'S PASTUKHOV

LD041746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Vaclav David, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, today received Boris Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. The meeting took place in connection with the participation of the Leninist Komsomol delegation in the Third Congress of the Socialist Union of Youth.

HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 5 OCT

LD050958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Karoly Nemeth member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At the main railway station in Prague the guest was welcomed by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and other representatives. Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

WFTU ISSUES APPEAL FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

AU041128 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Oct 82 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Appeal of the Special Session of the WFTU Bureau; United for Disarmament"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Sep (CTK) -- The participants in a special session of the WFTU Bureau on questions of peace and disarmament have adopted an appeal for a common struggle of the entire international trade union movement to halt the arms race and to preserve peace. The appeal, among other things, stresses:

The WFTU Bureau which has met in a special session to assess the problems of peace and disarmament is addressing to the international confederation of free trade unions and the regional organizations an appeal to adopt measures without delay aimed at averting the further escalation of the arms race, thwarting the plans for starting the production of new types of weapons and to mount pressure on their governments to force them to conclude binding treaties as a result of the current disarmanent talks.

We all, the international and regional trade union organizations, are fully in favor of peace and disarmament. Our positions and our activity are identical in this respect, but our work until now had a disjointed character. This reduces the effectiveness of the actions of the entire international trade union movement. Therefore it is our opinion that the time has come to unite our forces and coordinate our activity in the interest of peace and disarmament. Our meeting has not been organized with any preliminary conditions. Our main objective is to achieve coordination and effectiveness of all peace actions. The struggle for peace and disarmament is a task of all working people and trade unions, regardless of their affiliation as members or political orientation. A common approach and common actions by all trade union forces in all countries and the strengthening of the action unity of the entire international trade union movement are indispensable in the interest of a successful struggle for peace and disarmament.

CHINESE ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041144 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 82 p 2

[CTK report in column "International Relations"]

[Text] A reception given by Chen Tie, PRC charge d'affaires ad interim in the CSSR, on his country's national day -- the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the PRC -- was attended by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, deputies of the ministers of foreign affairs, foreign trade, for technical and investment promotion and by other representatives of the CSSR state agencies and institutions. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps also were present.

KAPEK LEADS DELEGATION ON ROMANIAN VISIT

LD041224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Prague City CPCZ Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, left today to pay a friendly visit to Bucharest, to which it had been invited by the Bucharest City Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The delegation will acquaint itself with the work of the party orgnaization in Bucharest, exchange experiences with it and tour some industrial plants and enterprises.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW CSSR AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA

LD050220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today newly-appointed Czechoslovak ambassador in the United Republic of Tanzania, (Anatol Demucky) prior to his commencing his tour of duty.

CPCZ POLITICAL SECRETARIES HOLD MEETING

AU041114 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Oct 82 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Consultation of Secretaries"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Sep -- Presided over by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, a statewide consultation of secretaries for political-organizational work of the regional party committees and of the Prague and Bratislava city party committees was held in Prague on Thursday. The consultation devoted itself to the course employed when elaborating and implementing the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on holding annual members' meetings of the primary party organizations, all-plenary meetings and party conferences in the first half-year of 1983 and to other topical questions of the party's political-organizational work aimed at ensuring the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the current period.

BILAK PRESENTS AWARD TO CPCZ FUNCTIONARY

LD050224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the Order of Labor in Prague today to Frantisek Chlad, deputy director of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee. The high state distinction has been awarded to him by the president of the republic on the occasion of his birthday for long years of meritorious work for the party and the socialist society.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS CONTENTS OF CPSU PUBLICATION

AU011258 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 30 September 1982 carries on page 6 a 380-word "(JV)"-signed article entitled "The CPSU's Leninist Nationality Policy; the Periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM No 9." In his article the author reviews the contents of the September issue of the "Theoretical and Information Magazine of Communist and Workers Parties," which includes an article by Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo alternate member and secretary, on the CPSU's nationality policy; an article by Ezekias Papioannu, secretary general of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), on his party's fight for Cyprus; and one by James West, Politburo member of the U.S. Communist Party's Central Committee, on the U.S. economic crisis and the U.S. government's armament activities. "(JV)" supplies brief summaries of the articles' contents.

THIRD SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION CONGRESS CONVENES

Prague TV Reportage

AU011717 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service at 1255 GMT on 1 October 1982 began broadcasting its coverage -- both recorded and live -- of the first day of the deliberations of the Third Congress of the CSSR's Socialist Youth Union (SYU), which began in the Prague Palace of Culture that morning. The congress -- which opened with the CSSR national anthem -- is attended by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the CSSR National Front, headed by CSSR party and state leader Gustav Husak.

The congress report was delivered by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the SYU Central Committee. Jeneral's speech was often interrupted by bursts of applause by the congress delegates, the majority of them wearing the SYU uniform -- a pale blue shirt and a crimson tie. During Jeneral's speech -- the final part of which was summarized by a CSSR television commentator -- the camera was mostly trained on the speaker, often cutting to and panning the delegates and the leadership. In the front row of the dais the following CPCZ Central Committee Presidium could be identified from left to right: Miloslav Hruskovic, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Peter Colotka, Milos Jakes, Vasil Bilak, Gustav Husak, (seat of Jaroslav Jeneral), unidentified official, Lubomir Strougal, unidentified official, Jozef Lenart, Josef Korcak, (?Vaclav Hula), and Karel Hoffmann. The rest of the rows of the VIP dais were filled with other high ranking party officials, ministers, representatives of various political and social organizations and foreign guests.

After Jeneral's speech was over, the television devoted considerable time to the coverage of the congress' "discussion" and to reports pouring in from various parts of the country on SYU members' work initiatives in honor of the congress.

At 1400 GMT, the television begins carrying live the 54-minute speech by Gustav Husak. The camera is trained on Husak, often cutting to and panning the delegates and the VIP dais.

The relay ends at 1453 GMT.

Youth Leader's Address

LD012244 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- From our 3rd congress we pledge our support to the world campaign of youth actions against the nuclear threat, for peace and disarmament which was declared in Lidice, Czechoslovakia last June, Chairman Jaroslav Jeneral stated opening the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth (SUY) Congress Friday.

The campaign was approved at a peace rally of participants in the 11th assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

With all our strength and everyday honest work, the SUY chairman continued, we shall help make the peace movement ever bigger, more united and more capable of action. We have taken preparations for the "world assembly for peace and life, against nuclear war" to meet here next year as our cause.

The chairman expressed the union's support for the resolutions of last year's 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress to work conscientiously to increase Czechoslovakia's material and intellectual wealth, help strengthen life certainties and contribute to social progress in the world revolutionary struggle. This is a program which fully corresponds to the innermost interests and needs of the young generation, Jaroslav Jeneral pointed out.

As science and technical progress remain a decisive factor of intensification of the economy the SUY regards contribution to scientific technical development as a revolutionary task of the young generation. Results, however, have not been up to the high standard of education of young people in Czechoslovakia, to the fact that every fourth man and woman under 35 has complete secondary or university education, the chairman added.

He proposed a unified program of training and involving children and young people in scientific technical development. We want to carry out this program in close coordination with the economic and state bodies and social organizations and turn to the Czechoslovak Government with the request to support this project, Jaroslav Jeneral said.

The SUY effort will always be motivated by goal-oriented and systematic education for socialist patriotism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, grasping of the revolutionary history of our nations, working class and communist party as well as the international youth, children's and student movement.

Our class enemies, world imperialism and all its lackeys do not hesitate to use any weapons against socialism, against everything helping social progress. They bank on lack of young people's experience, on the fact that the young did not see the exploitation of man by man the horrors of war, do not have their own experience of class struggles. They present capitalism as a society of free people, laud bourgeois democracy, speak about an easy life in the West, exaggerate our difficulties and distort truth about our life.

We do not conceal the fact that some of Czechoslovakia's young people lend them an ear, are uncritical to all that is Western and are impressed by would-be cosmopolitanism. However, this freedom and democracy of the capitalist world has its practical form, and it includes millions of unemployed, especially of our generation, deprived of social certainties and life prospects. It gives some people the right to exploit others and amass tremendous profits while condemning others to fears about bare existence. No, we shall not be deceived. It is socialism which freed man from exploitation and humilitation, the SUY chairman emphasized.

2 October Sessions

LD021714 Praque CTK in English 1510 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- On the second day of the 3rd Congress of the Socialist Union of Youth, foreign guests attended a number of youth meetings in several parts of the country, to manifest jointly the aspiration to live in peace and to stress the importance of solidarity of all progressive young people, and their determination to do everything for a world without wars.

The delegates of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union attended a youth meeting in Prague's third district, members of progressive youth organizations from Algeria, Angola, Libya, Luxembourg, Panama and Syria joined 5000 young Czechoslovaks in an ascent of Mt. Klet in South Bohemia where a friendly rally was held.

Congress delegates from Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Brazil, West Germany and Sweden participated in a youth meeting in Kladno near here. Haile Tujuba, chairman of the Union of Ethiopian Revolutionary Youth, spoke of the peace struggle of the socialist countries and all revolutionary democratic forces, and underlined the strength of the firm unity of the socialist countries and democratic forces.

Congress delegates from Cyprus, Grenada, Canada, Colombia, Namibia and the Union of Palestinian Students attended a youth meeting in Nitra, Slovakia, where a Palestinian delegate spoke about the Palestinian students' struggle against Israeli aggression, imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

In Pelhrimov, the youth meeting was attended by Riong Chong, deputy chairman of the Union of the Socialist Working Youth of People's Korea, who appreciated the union's cooperation with the Czechoslovak youth organization, and was assured that Czechoslovak young people will continue their actions of solidarity with the efforts of the Korean people for peaceful unification.

The youth meeting in the East Bohemian regional capital of Hradec Kralove was attended by congress delegates from Argentina, Iraq, Finland, Mozambique, West Germany and Austria. In the national cemetery in Terezin, guests from West Germany, Belgium, Ireland and India honoured the memory of the victims of Nazism.

Bratislava was the venue of a meeting which was also attended by delegations of progressive youth organizations from Denmark, Finland, France, India, Morocco, Portugal and El Salvador.

DAILY RAILS AT 'FREE MARKET' OVERPRICING

WA011200 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 1982 p 2

[Text] For many people it is an outright pleasure to go to a market on a Saturday. The attraction is an incomparable atmosphere, opportunity to select fruit and vegetables, and a supply of refreshment specialities.... And one more thing: The selection is not only in goods but also in prices. When it appears too high at one table, a can go elsewhere or come to an agreement with the seller. Part of the shopping excitement at the market then is the sense of adventure.

Unfortunately, only the population in the more southern locations and cities have such a selection. In northern Slovakia, when a certain type of fruit or vegetable appears for the first time in the year, it is rather scarce and the entrepreneurs (from the southern districts) unconscionably misuse the circumstance that the customer does not have a choice. They drive the prices sky high. We have received a letter about one such entrepreneur from our reader Valer Vendrinsky from Kysucke Nove Mesto. He was asked to pay Kcs 14.00 for one kilogram of melon without any show of timidity or shame on the seller's part. Quite evidently, the seller was drunk, too. And why not? After all, he is robbing the interested party buying fruit for his children right down to his skin. And everything points to the fact that he can get away with it, writes Comrade Vendrinsky.

We agree that his indignation is fully justified. And this leads to the question: What is the municipal national committee in Kysucke Nove Mesto doing in giving a free hand to speculators, who show no respect for the Federal Price Office regulations which allow a maximum surcharge of 50 percent. But this case is not an exception. The selling of fruit and vegetables along the state highways, in front of factories and public swimming pools and elsewhere has, unfortunately, grown by leaps and bounds and without any price controls. The national committees should not fail in their responsibility and should fine such entrepreneurs who know no limit to the prices they charge. Free enterprise without any controls is against the principles of socialist morals.

BRIEFS

PASTURES IN SLOVAKIA -- Permanent grasslands cover 830,000 hectares in Slovakia. Roughly two-thirds of these grasslands -- 560,000 hectares -- are pastures. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 82 p 5 AU]

SLOVAK SILAGE CORN HARVEST -- This week, farmers in Slovakia will complete the harvest of silage corn, which is grown on almost 140,000 hectares. Potatoes have been gathered from about 50 percent of the area under cultivation. Plowing remains to be carried out on more than 175,000 hectares. [Bratislavia PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

OSKAR FISCHER'S DECLARATION AT UN ASSEMBLY

AU301716 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Declaration of principle of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, at the 37th UN General Assembly in New York on 28 September]

[Text] 1 -- The international situation must fill the peoples with great concern. Since the end of World War II peace has never been as strongly threatened as at present. All spheres of life are affected by the policy of confrontation and intensive armament. The economic situation of many states and thus the living conditions of millions of working people are rapidly deteriorating, unemployment and poverty are mass phenomena. In such situations -- we are taught this by history -- the temptation increases to find the way out of the crises which are shaking the capitalist system in military adventurism. It is well known who started wars wherever and whenever. They are the same forces which today uncontrollably arm and fan conflicts.

Sanctions, boycotts and trade wars not only throw back international economic relations by decades but also check all efforts to democratize them on the basis of equal rights.

The advocates of such a policy want to undermine confidence and break up all bridges of cooperation which were built with great efforts as a result of the policy of detente. What is more they are sowing distrust, making the political dialogue more difficult or preventing it, burdening international negotiations and destroying the normality of international relations.

Under the sign of anticommunism they are waging a campaign against everyone who is thinking realistically, in all fields and using all means. They do not even stop at using force which is forbidden by the UN Charter.

Their aim is hegemonism and world domination. Though both things are an illusion, they are life-threatening because any attempt to implement them must bring the world closer to the abyss of a nuclear inferno.

A Demand of Millions of People

Therefore, it is only understandable that millions of people on all continents join in the call for peace and an immediate end to the armament madness.

Based on the soothing results of the seventies they demand a continuation of detente.

They expect that here also the United Nations will meet its high responsibility and make a contribution to the preservation of world peace that is due them. The GDR shares the view that the main thing is to "strengthen the protecting and sheltering tie of collective security, by which we all feel surrounded and whose preservation we should regard as the most important task of the united nations." (footnote 1: Report of the UN Secretary General on the Work of the Organization)

The challenge to all peace-loving mankind represented by the course of militarization makes a resolute answer necessary.

In all its fields the United Nations has the obligation to participate in shaping peaceful relations serving the well-being of the peoples. This organization offers unique possibilities for reaching understanding among the states. It is legitimate to expect that all member states will make use of that in accordance with the Charter. Unfortunately certain circles, including permanent members of the Security Council, have been trying recently to exclude the world organization from settling acute problems and evading their moral and legal responsibility arising from the principles of the UN Charter. The efforts of the UN secretary general to increase the role and effectiveness of the organization on the basis of its Charter are therefore up-to-date.

Any Possibility for Agreements Should Be Used

The GDR supports the fact that at this 37th General Assembly all possibilities will be exhausted

-- to check the danger of a nuclear war, end the arms race and bring about agreements on arms limitation and disarmament;

-- to stop the ideological diversion and psychological war, to again bring to bear the constructive dialogue as well as the peaceful coexistence as a basic tendency of international relations;

-- to lessen international conflicts and settle them on a lasting, that is peaceful, and just basis;

-- to overcome the policy of trade boycotts and breaking of relations that are based on agreements and promote a flourishing, mutually advantageous cooperation among the peoples.

At the second UN special meeting on disarmament the two contrasting lines in international relations were revealed particularly dramtically.

The majority of the states regard the elimination of the danger of nuclear war as the most urgent task of international politics.

The numerous proposals of the socialist states especially serve this task.

The Step of the USSR Is of Historic Importance

The solemn undertaking by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear arms is of historic significance. What could demonstrate the good will, the determination to achieve peace more convincingly!

Not cunning arguments but such simple and yet effective deeds prevent the nightmare of nuclear death. The unilateral Soviet undertaking demonstrates the seriousness and continuity of a policy which has been pursued by the USSR since its founding 60 years ago.

This is a policy which is inherent in socialism and which also gives hope and confidence to the peoples in these tense times.

Like the overwhelming majority of states and in agreement with the aspirations of all peace forces, the GDR requests the other nuclear power states to take just such a step. This would be understood and assessed as a sign of genuine readiness to prevent the danger of war everywhere in the world. It would indeed constitute the decisive start for joint steps to prevent a nuclear war. Unfortunately this readiness has been lacking thus far. And whereas many participants in the UN special session still tried to find ways to take specific disarmament measures, the NATO states -- precisely as happened in Washington at the time of the first special session on disarmament -- this time at their summit meeting in Bonn adopted decisions on further rearmament. They are stepping up the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe as of 1983 and are accelerating the implementation of their long-term arms program. The attitude of some states at the second special session reflected this policy.

This is no surprise because it can hardly be expected that those people on the Potomac River who are deciding on plans to achieve military superiority at the same time agree to steps being taken on the East River to ban wars.

2 -- This year's UN plenary session is able to take up numerous specific proposals submitted by socialist and nonaligned states at the UN special session on disarmament.

The GDR regards as urgently necessary immediate steps

-- for a freeze on nuclear weapons,

-- for a comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons tests,

-- for outlawing the neutron weapon.

It underscores at the same time that nuclear doctrines by means of which a nuclear arms war is being declared as feasible, limitable and as a war which can be won, are hostile to man and life; such doctrines are intended to accustom people to nuclear war and to war in general and to make it appear a ligitimate means for achieving political aims.

On 6 February this year the decision was made in Washington to intensify rearmament in the chemical field and to manufacture new weapons systems such as the binary weapons. This turns an immediate ban of chemical weapons into an urgent requirement.

The GDR endorses the rapid drafting of an appropriate convention on the basis of the "fundamental elements of a draft convention for banning chemical weapons" submitted by the Soviet Union at the second UN special session. In doing so the following must be underscored: Responsibility for peace prohibits abusing such negotiations as perhaps a mere alibi for an escalation of armaments.

The GDR Is Open to Everything That Serves Security

This is why the people of my country have also received with indignation the news, announced on 20 July, that the United States has now also formally decided to no longer participate in the trilateral talks in Geneva for a comprehensive ban of nuclear arms tests. As a step toward promoting negotiations in the field of disarmament and arms limitation, the GDR proposes that the 37th UN General Assembly reaffirm the political and legal responsibility of states to honestly and in good faith negotiate these problems which are so important for mankind. I repeat things that have been said earlier:

In today's world, peace requires deeds and not lipservice. It requires specific actions supported by all states.

The GDR is receptive to everything and supports all proposals regardless of where they come from as long as they are likely to enable substantial progress to be made.

3 -- Flourishing international economic cooperation is advantageous for all concerned. It promotes international security because it creates interest in quiet and stable relations. Unleashing an economic war, however, not only destroys international economic cooperation but -- and I am repeating this as well -- also destroys the structure of international relations as a whole. Last but not least, the damage resulting from this policy of sanctions which conflicts with international law falls upon those who are more or less compliantly supporting this course.

The task arises for the plenum session to stimulate all sectors of constructive cooperation, to oppose neocolonialist practices and to consolidate the economic independence of states. It is just as important to prevent colonialist exploitation, regardless of the form in which it appears, from shifting the burden of stepped-up armaments and crisis upon the peoples.

There is no more appropriate forum than the UN Organization for discussing and defining global economic problems which touch on the interests of all in patient work on the basis of equal rights. The proposed "round of global negotiations on international economic problems" would also be suitable for this purpose. At the same time this round can promote democratization of the international economic relations as has been envisaged by the charter of economic rights and duties of states adopted as early as four years ago.

4 -- The GDR welcomes the fact that this year at the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference the convention on the Law of the Sea was completed and adopted after 9 years of certainly difficult negotiations.

The GDR regards the signing and ratification of the convention by all states as soon as possible as an obligation which must be fulfilled in the interest of stabilizing order on the world seas, of peaceful cooperation and detente.

5 -- No region of our world is spared the effects of the imperialist course of intensive armament. In Europe, detente, the tested policy of reasonable compromise, is to be replaced by the fanning of tensions and the expansion of all instruments of cold and hot warfare.

The future of the European and all other peoples is only secured if military confrontation is decreased and political actions are determined by a peaceful reconciliation of interests.

To End the Madrid Meeting Successfully

In a few weeks the Madrid meeting is to be continued. The GDR thinks that it is necessary and possible to conclude it with results aimed at preserving and strengthening the basic elements of European security and cooperation. In the untiring work for this aim it is a reliable partner. Therefore, it at once joined the appeal of the foreign ministers of European neutral and nonaligned states to undertake new efforts to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting. The convening of a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe remains a priority.

It is the touchstone for the readiness to continue the process set out in the Final Act and give it new stimuli. Those who already today indicate that they have left the way of Helsinki under whatever pretext and want to further escalate the confrontation with a failure in Madrid accept a heavy responsibility.

The ceremonious signing of the Helsinki Final Act by the heads of state and government was preceded by long years of very patient negotiations. Again and again an acceptable compromise of the diverging interests had to be found through consensus. All these efforts and all that which has in the meantime been recognized by the peoples as soothing is now to be sacrificed due to the unilateral interests of one country above all?

They act as if such an authorized, as well as representative, meeting as Helsinki is an everyday affair. Maybe the recollection of these efforts of the seventies is right and good, for especially in the present tense international situation much depends on whether one succeeds at the borderline between the two social systems and their military coalitions in continuing the peaceful cooperation in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, that is, cooperation for life.

6 -- Certainly the relations between the two German states carry their proper weight in this connection. With its consistent endorsement of normal relations on the basis of the concluded treaties and strict respect for the sovereignty and equality of rights, the GDR contributes to stable security on the European Continent.

The meeting of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council with the FRG chancellor in December 1981 has confirmed:

First: A businesslike dialogue, determined by aspirations to a peaceful conciliation of interests, is not only necessary but also possible in a politically tense situation.

Second: If the dialogue is to yield results, it must be conducted on the basis of sovereign equality and strict noninterference.

Good-Neighborliness Not in the Shadow of New U.S. Missiles

Third: If the dialogue is to serve the people it must transform the paramount issue of our times -- safeguarding a lasting peace -- into the pivotal and basic point of all efforts. Naturally realism and a sure eye are part and parcel of a political dialogue.

And, finally, fourth: It also comprises the realization that good-neighborly relations cannot prosper in the shadow of new missiles earmarked for a first strike.

7 -- It would be of great importance -- because it would be encouraging -- for European security if the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and arms in Central Europe were finally brought to a successful end. Together with other socialist states, the GDR has declared its readiness to reduce its troops in Central Europe together with the appropriate weapons on the basis of mutuality. The NATO states are against this.

I repeat things that have been said here earlier: It was even to unilateral advance concessions, such as the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR, that the other side has responded by reinforcing its military potential and with the announcement that the U.S. troops deployed in the FRG would be transferred even closer to the border of our states, the juncture between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Be it in Vienna, Geneva or elsewhere -- the proposals by the Western side always aim at gaining one-sided military advantages. Careless as this approach may be, it would be even more careless to overlook this attitude.

8 -- The policy of strength and intensified armament exacerbates the international conflicts, encourages the aggressors to disregard the peoples' right to self-determination:

-- In the Middle East, in the case of Lebanon, another sovereign country has become a victim of the aggressor. The Palestinian people and its legitimate representation, the PLO, were to have been physically destroyed. The genocide in Lebanon, the still continuing systematic extermination of the Palestinian people in the style of the worst fascist crimes, can be prevented only by compelling Israel to comply with the UN decisions. Instead the aggressor is getting political and military support within the framework of a so-called strategic cooperation.

Intrigues, lies, cynicism, brutality and terror -- one would not believe it, but that is how the internal attitude of this regime presents itself.

It is good that even among the Israeli people more and more forces are turning against that. Israel's responsible leaders and those who support them, also here at the United Nations, cannot exculpate themselves from their guilt, no matter how they may try.

The Road to a Lasting Solution of the Middle East Conflict

The GDR demands the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and the other occupied Arab territories. It supports the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, which is so bravely struggling for self-determination and for the establishment of a sovereign state of its own. The latest Soviet proposals point the way to a lasting solution of the Middle East conflict.

They are in line with the points that were regarded as necessary for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict by the Arab states at their Fes summit meeting.

-- The time has long come to compel South Africa to renounce the illegal occupation of Namibia and its aggression against Angola. All relevant UN resolutions, especially Security Council Resolution No 435, must be observed. This makes it necessary at the same time -- and the majority of states in this world organization will keep and eye on that -- to oppose any attempt to cheat the people of Namibia, through neocolonialist maneuvers, out of its independence and its right to self-determination.

The GDR stands in firm solidarity with the South-West African People's Organization and the Namibian people. My country is firmly linked with the People's Republic of Angola, which is suffering from the constant South African aggression, by a treaty on friendship and cooperation.

-- In South Africa itself the apartheid [word indistinct] is stepping up its terror against the majority of the population. Apartheid cannot be reformed.

In the interest of humanity and of peace it must be weeded out root and branch -- in other words, once and for all.

This imperatively requires the immediate discontinuation of any political, economic and military support rendered by some Western states and transnational monopolies to the South African regime.

-- Great efforts are being made by the ocuntries of the Indian Ocean to turn this ocean into a zone of peace -- the GDR is promoting these endeavors.

Attacks Against the Freedom of the Peoples

The intensification of the imperialist military presence, the greed for military bases and the imperialist war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, however, only tend to exacerbate the situation.

The convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean must no longer be delayed if one wants to strengthen peace and security in this region.

-- In Southeast Asia it is being attempted with every possible means to call into question the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and to choose its own road of development. The methods employed range from direct interference through economic and political pressures to the establishment of a so-called coalition government abroad. On the other hand there are the constructive proposals by the states of Indochina to strengthen peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia, which have our full support.

The GDR also supports the DPRK's proposals for resolving the Korean problem, including its demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

-- In the Caribbean region and in Central America, there are increasing attacks by imperialist forces against the freedom and independence of the peoples. The U.S. Senate resolution of 11 August 1982, in particular, which is to make possible the use of military force against socialist Cuba, a member of the Nonaligned Movement, has led to a dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the region which is endangering world peace.

The GDR supports the endeavors and constructive proposals of Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico for normalizing the climate in Central America and the Caribbean region, proposals which are likely to consolidate peace and security.

And, as far as the conflict in the South Atlantic is concerned, the GDR advocates a settlement on the basis of the UN Charter and of the Havana resolution of the nonaligned states of June 1982.

-- From this forum, the GDR again affirms its position that the Cyprus problem must be resolved in compliance with the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions for preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Cyprus.

To this end the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cyprus and the discontinuation of any interference in the internal affairs of this island state is indispensable. A representative Cyprus conference within the framework of the United Nations could undoubtedly facilitate the road to a peaceful life for the Cypriot people.

To Make the Choice in Favor of Life

-- Peaceful international coexistence needs the fostering and spreading of the great humanist ideas of understanding among peoples. However, warmongering and racial hatred among peoples are today again poisoning the international climate. Again and again they find fertile soil through a policy of threats and force.

If -- as is demanded by the UN Charter -- one wants to halt these fascist and neofascist activities, which are dangerous for world peace -- and this must be done in the interest of peace -- effective measures by the world organizations as well as by the individual member states are urgently necessary.

Thus the present international situation must fill the peoples with concern, and in view of the dangers of a thermonuclear war, the USSR's proposal to hold a special Security Council session at the highest level is acquiring more and more topical importance. All countries have to make their choice. The policy of peaceful coexistence means a choice in favor of life, of progress and of the peaceful future of mankind.

This road is in line with the interests of the GDR people, and it will not deviate from this road. The GDR will unwaveringly continue to build the socialist society and, within the framework of the community of socialist states, it will do everything for peace, detente and international cooperation.

Meets UN Assembly President

LD042120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] UN/New York, 4 Oct (ADN) -- The most pressing task which must find the support of all responsible political forces is the preservation of peace. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the president of the 37th UN General Assembly, Imre Hollai, were in agreement on this during a friendly meeting on Monday at the United Nations in New York.

Oskar Fischer again congratulated Imre Hollai on his election to his high office and assured him of the GDR's readiness to support him fully in this responsible function. Imre Hollai spoke on problems of the 37th UN General Assembly agenda and expressed his conviction that the GDR will continue to make its contribution to the solution of the central questions facing the world organization and the international community of states.

Meets Other Foreign Ministers

LD042320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2115 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] UN/New York, 4 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had further meetings with his opposite numbers at the 37th UN General Assembly session in New York. He spoke with the Mongolian foreign minister, Mangalyn Dugersuren, about problems of the present General Assembly. In a talk with the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, the excellent relations between the two states were viewed as being of benefit to the peoples.

Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah of Kuwait said during his meeting with Oskar Fischer that Kuwait values the GDR's stance on events in the Near East. His government hopes that mutually beneficial relations with the GDR will develop still more effectively. The expansion of cooperation in politics and trade was also at the center of the talk between Oskar Fisher and his Algerian opposite number, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

The talk with Jordan's foreign minister, Marwan al-Qasim, dealt mainly with the situation in the Near East. Both sides expressed their concern about the explosive situation in this region brought about by Israel's aggression in Lebanon.

Oskar Fischer discussed bilateral topics with the Mozambique foreign minister, Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW SWISS AMBASSADOR

LD041608 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Monday the Swiss ambassador, Dr Peter Dietschi, to accept his letters of credence.

During the talk Erich Honecker praised the positive development of relations between the GDR and Switzerland, the expansion of which is in the interest of both sides and which is showing itself to be a positive factor in the struggle for the preservation of peace precisely at the present complicated political time.

Ambassador Dr Peter Dietschi said that the preservation of peace and detente and the further development of mutual relations is also the concern of his government.

DOHLUS RECEIVES DKP DELEGATION 4 OCTOBER

LD041424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- On Monday SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Horst Dohlus received a delegation from the DKP Executive Committee led by Kurt Fritsch, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the DKP Executive Committee for a friendly talk. The delegation is in the GDR for a factfinding visit in order to familiarize itself with SED experience in party work, in particular in organizational policy.

Horst Dohlus briefed his guests on the results and experiences gained in the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy tasks decided on at the 10th SED Congress. Kurt Fritsch explained the decisions reached at the fifth meeting of the DKP Executive Committee in the struggle for peace, against the arms drive, for protecting jobs and against social service cuts.

During their stay in the GDR the delegation is to study the SED's work in industrial and agricultural enterprises in the Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk.

HONECKER ATTENDS ART EXHIBITION IN DRESDEN

LD021438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Dresden, 2 Oct (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and other members of the party and state leadership on Saturday viewed the ninth GDR exhibition in Dresden. It was opened on the same day with a ceremony in the Palace of Culture in Dresden.

The leading personalities of the GDR, together with the president of the union of visual artists, Prof Willi Sitte, first visited the Albertinum, in which are exhibited works of painting, drawing and sculpture exemplifying the development of socialist-realist art since the eighth art exhibition. Numerous artists were in attendance to brief the guests about the desired effects and creative problems associated with their work. The works encompass a wealth of themes and styles and show the commitment of the artists in the world-wide class struggle for peace and socialism.

PUJA MEETS WITH GROMYKO IN NEW YORK

LD021434 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] In New York, Frigyes Puja has met Andrey Gromyko. The heads of Hungarian and Soviet diplomacy are taking part in the UN General Assembly. During their talks they discussed the most important events of international life as well as bilateral relations. Also present at the exchange of views was Pal Racz, our country's permanent representative.

Returns to Budapest

LD031656 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja has arrived home from New York. The foreign minister attended the UN General Assembly session and held talks with several politicians, including Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko.

COMMUNIQUE ON LOSONCZI'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AU011403 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Communique on 27-29 September visit by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Portugal: "Joint Communique on Pal Losonczi's Visit to Portugal"]

[Text] At the invitation of Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to Portugal from 27 to 29 September.

Pal Losonczi was accompanied by Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, member of the government's economic committee; Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers; and Dr Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade.

During his stay in Lisbon the Presidential Council chairman met with the president of the Republic of Portugal and acting prime minister, Goncalo Ribeiro Teles, and paid a visit to the assembly of the republic, the Gulbenkian foundation and the Lezirias state farm.

At the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordial and mutual understanding, the two presidents conducted an extensive discussion on the development of bilateral relations and international issues of interest to the parties.

The minister of construction and urban development met with his Portuguese partner, the minister of housing, public works and transport, and the chairman of the Information Bureau of the Council of Ministers met with the secretary of state for information from the prime minister's office, with whom they discussed issues concerning their departmental areas.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs and the deputy minister of foreign trade had talks with the Portuguese secretaries of state for foreign affairs and foreign trade respectively. They analyzed in detail international issues and Hungarian-Portuguese relations, with particular regard to the development of economic relations between the two countries.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit, which provided an opportunity for a frank exchange of views on the issues discussed. They designated similar visits, which promote better understanding and the strengthening of friendly ties between the two countries and the cause of peace and understanding among peoples, as useful.

Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, expressed his appreciation of the consideration accorded to him, as well as to his wife and entourage, during his visit to Portugal and invited Ramalho Eanes, president of the republic, to pay an official visit. He accepted the invitation with thanks.

NEW HOUSING REGULATIONS, FAMILY ALLOWANCES

LD011802 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- As reported the Council of Ministers adopted new regulations on the management and building of flats at its Thursday meeting.

The Council of Ministers stated that the new regulations are aimed at easing, or eradicating the following contradictions: There are no equal chances where flats are concerned and the costs of building and maintaining flats are not divided equally between state and citizens, or certain gropps of citizens. The greatest cost falls on house owners. Young couples living in towns have to wait for a long time for a flat. Present financial conditions do not encourage flat exchange which aims to provide people with flats that better meet their requirements (two rooms with all modern cons for one to three persons and four rooms for six persons) and flat subsidy or maintenance subsidy is not according to incomes and family situation.

Under the regulations the rent of state-owned flats will increase on average 130 per cent (24 per cent of all blocks of flats are owned by the state). Increase will be moderate with flats which do not have all mod cons and higher accordingly. Surroundings will also be taken into consideration. 70 per cent of the increase is to be returned by 1988 the sum will have gradually decreased to zero. Families with low incomes and pensioners will receive a monthly welfare allowance when the rent increase is introduced.

To encourage flat exchange, two or three times the original deposit will be returned to families who exchange their flats for a smaller one through the Council. Families in flats that surpass their requirements by two or more rooms will not receive social allowances. Young couples in towns will be allocated small flats with less than the usual mod cons. In accordance with family situation and income people's requirements will be met either by allocation of a new flat by the Council or by exchange.

Building loans amounting to 60-70 per cent of total costs which have to be paid back in 35 years with a 3-per cent interest, will be granted to families who build or buy a flat from their own resources. The upper limit of building loans is to be determined annuall by the Council of Ministers. Large families will be entitled to an increased loan. In justified cases respite will be granted in the first five years of repayment. Loans will in future be independent of the place of construction (town, village) and form (semi-detached house, block of cooperative flats). Families wishing to build larger or more expensive flats, will grant a higher loan, which will have to be paid back in a shorter period and with a greater amount of interest.

Enterprise will have greater independence in deciding whether or not they help to provide their workers with flats. To help flat exchange transfer duty will be reduced from 12 per cent to seven. The regulations will considerably increase the role and independence of local administration (local councils) in deciding the form of assistance granted to families for housing.

MINISTER SEES 'FIRM, STABLE ORDER' IN COUNTRY

LD012328 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- The Defense Committee of the Hungarian parliament held a meeting here Friday. Participants, including parliamentary speaker Antal Apro and leaders and representatives of other permanent committees of parliament, discussed the report of minister of home affairs Istvan Horvath on public order and security.

"In the current tense political and economic situation we are happy to see firm and stable public order and security. This stability is an organic part of our socialist social order and its preservation is a common cause", said Istvan Horvath.

The topic is to be on the agenda of the coming parliamentary session next week.

LAZAR SENDS GREETINGS TO PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

LD011842 Budapest MTI in English 1124 GMT 01 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of greetings to Zhao Ziyang, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

VIETNAMESE MINISTER PHAM HUNG ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD021348 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Vietnamese interior minister has arrived in Budapest at the invitation of his Hungarian colleague, Istvan Horvath. Pham Hung and Istvan Horvath will discuss cooperation between the two ministries and the further development of relations.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO ZIMBABWE

LD020618 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe, Jozsef Varkonyi, has been received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Antal Apro, Parliamentary speaker. Jozsef Varkonyi is soon to leave Hungary for Zimbabwe.

PUJA MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS, FRG OFFICIAL

LD020456 Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister, Mr Frigyes Puja, met the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Brazil, India, France and Denmark, as well as Mr Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, state minister for the Federal German Chancellor's Office.

The discussions centered on international issues and bilateral relations.

KARMAL-LED AFGHAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 4 OCT

LD041144 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee general secretary and president of the Revolutionary Council, has arrived in Budapest. Miklos Keleti reports:

The Afghan party and state delegation led by Babrak Karmal was greeted by Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi at Ferihegy Airport. Our Afghan guests were then driven, in the company of the MSZMP Central Committee first secretary and president of the Presidential Council, to Kossuth Square, where a ceremonial reception with military honors took place. It was attended by many Hungarian party and state leaders, among them Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

UKRAINIAN DELEGATION MEETS MARJAI, APRO

LD021450 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Ukrainian section of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society led by Chairman Ivan Grunyanskiy, minister of forestry and timber industry of the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine, which was invited by the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, left Budapest today. Ivan Grunyanskiy met deputy prime minister Jozsef Marjai and Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food. The delegation was met by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society.

MSZMP DELEGATION VISITS POLAND 27-30 SEP

LD011832 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Invited by the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, a MSZMP party workers' delegation, headed by Laszlo Ballai, head of the Central Committee's economic political department, visited Poland between September 27 and 30.

The delegation had talks on current issues of the economy and the development of Hungarian-Polish relations with Stanislaw Gebala, head of the PUWP Central Committee's economic political department, and senior officials of Polish economic life, including Wladyslaw Baka, member of the presidium of the government.

Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, also had talks with the delegation.

The delegation met Marian Wozniak, first secretary of the PUWP committee in Warsaw, and Tadeusz Czechiwicz, first secretary of the PUWP committee in Lodz, both members of the PUWP political committee.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S ZEMLJARIC

LD012246 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Today Hungarian prime minister Gyorgy Lazar held cordial talks with Janez Zemljaric, chairman of the Executive Council of the Slovenian Socialist Republic. The meeting was attended by deputy prime minister Jozsef Marjai, Deputy Minister Istvan Roska and Yugoslav Ambassador Milan Veres.

Today Jozsef Marjai and Janez Zemljaric concluded their official talks which centred on the expansion of bilateral political, economic and cultural contacts. Special attention was paid to the development of cooperative deals, the increase of goods deliveries and the extension of every possible form of border-zone cooperation.

This afternoon Janez Zemljaric started a tour of the countryside.

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR TALKS

LD021904 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- A consultative group of the HSWP CC, headed by Bela Szikszay, deputy head of the CC's economic political department, returned Saturday from Berlin, where, between September 28 and October 2, it had talks on economic cooperation issues with senior officials of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Paul Verner, member of the SUPG Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, had talks with Bela Szikszay.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION EXPLAINED

PAP Supplies Data

LD041528 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 4 Oct -- The volume of turnover with socialist countries markedly exceeds trade with the capitalist countries. The respective figures for the first eight months of this year were 620.6 billion zlotys and 455 billion zlotys. In the same period Polish exports to capitalist markets fell by 6.5 percent compared with last year's figures and imports declined by as much as 34.5 percent.

Poland's overall export to the CMEA countries is below the level of purchases from those markets, but the Soviet Union is Poland's biggest creditor among the CMEA countries. Last year Poland received from the Soviet Union a credit of 1.4 billion roubles to cover purchases of goods from that country.

This year's purchases from the Soviet Union worth about 5 billion roubles will include supplies in excess of the agreed trade quotas. These will include 30,000 tonnes of maize, 25,000 tonnes of rice, 120,000 tonnes of ammonia for fertilizer factory and 460,000 tonnes of grain supplied as Soviet loan. In addition the Soviet Union will supply 140 million roubles worth of marketables and raw materials including aluminium, ferroalloys, chromium ore, kaolin and components for the manufacture of paint and varnishes. The value of goods supplied in excess of trade agreements will be over 250 million roubles.

Moreover, under separate agreements covering the use of Poland's idle manufacturing capacity, Polish plants will process 116 million roubles worth of Soviet raw materials. Part of the finished goods will be sold at the home market.

Under recent barter agreements Poland exchanged 960,000 tonnes of coal for 300 million cubic metres of gas, 1,000 tonnes of rubber, 4,000 tonnes of wood pulp and 5,500 sets of car tires. In progress are talks concerning closer cooperation between the two countries' automotive industries.

Jaruzelski Aide Interviewed

PM040831 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview with Jerzy Borowski, adviser to the chairman of the Council of Ministers on matters of foreign trade and the balance of payments, by Jozef Bartoszewski -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] A rumor has been circulating for many years, fed by Western propaganda centers and recently also by illegal publications inside the country, maintaining that the trade exchange between Poland and the USSR does not follow the principles of partnership. What is the reality?

[Answer] In international trade there exist profitability indicators [graniczne wskazniki optacalnocsi] which define the level of the ratio of hard currency prices to domestic prices at which buying and selling transactions are considered to be unquestionably advantageous, and the prices ratio at which such transactions ought to raise doubts. In 1981, the institute of the world economy conducted a detailed examination of these profitability indicators for Poland's foreign trade, based on the bata for 1979 and 1980.

[Question] And what did it show?

[Answer] What in the general outline -- if we employ the criterion of prices -- the structure of our exchange was correct in terms of its geographical directions. This means that we were placing the major proportion of our commodities in those markets which paid us the highest prices for them, and that we were buying the major proportion of the goods required by our economy from those partners who accepted terms advantageous to Poland.

[Question] That is to say, we were selling those commodities to the Soviet Union for which the [Soviet] customers paid more than our partners from the capitalist countries; and those materials, machinery and installations to the capitalist countries for which we were paid more there than in the USSR.

[Answer] Yes, that is the point. The above-mentioned institute had also decided to examine the probable effects of a change in the exchange structure. And it turned out that if our exports to the USSR featured the same commodity structure as the one which exists in our sales to the capitalist countries, then, with the real price disparities, the costs of obtaining the transfer ruble (that is, the legal tender unity used by the CEMA countries in their settlement of accounts) would rise very considerably, and vice versa. If the commodity structure of our exports to the Soviet Union were to be changed to that which we obtain from our exports to the capitalist countries, the dollar earned in that way would also become much dearer.

[Question] That is to say, we would then have to send more of our goods in both directions than we did in the 2 years analyzed, in order to buy the same quantities as we did in fact buy.

[Answer] Yes. In this way the fundamental idea of international exchange, that is, the law of mutual benefit, would become devalued.

[Question] The above-mentioned analyses made by the institute of the world economy have confirmed the correctness of the structure of our exchange in relation to the system of geographical destinations, as you said, in the general outline. And what about the details?

[Answer] In 1979 and 1980 over 80 percent of our commodity exports to the capitalist countries, and over 80 percent of our exports to the Soviet Union, were within the profitability limits. In the case of 20 percent of exports in both directions, however, we did not achieve the indisputable profitability of foreign currency costs.

[Question] The conclusions?

[Answer] In 1979 we exported 41 million tons of coal, out of which almost 36 million tons went to the capitalist countries. In 1980, owing to a fall in coal production, [we exported] only 15 million tons. The United States, Australia and the Republic of South Africa [RSA] then increased their own sales abroad. At that time we were asking $75 per ton of coal, the Americans were selling at $69, the Australians at $66 and the RSA at $52 per ton. None of the countries involved reached the indicators of profitability for the coal they were selling at that time. This example proves that failing to reach [przekroczenie] this indicator does not necessarily preclude the advisability of exchange. Within the scope of each exchange some goods can be sold at more advantageous prices than others. It also happens that, for a variety of reasons, price reductions, rebates and special price agreements come into operation.

[Question] In other words, profit in trade exchange does not necessarily have to be calculated solely according to the current economic indicators. The United States, Australia and the RSA were making high profits even though they were selling their coal at prices below the profitability limit indicator. They were ousting us, their competitor, from world markets. And, as everybody knows, he who has the market, dictates the prices.

[Answer] It does not, however, mean that these were the only conclusions drawn from the analyses carried out by the institute of the world economy. The feasibility is being analyzed of possible two-way shifts in the commodity structure of the trade exchange between Poland and the USSR and Poland and the second payments area. For we must not disregard those 20 percent with which we do not achieve the indisputable level of profitability. Since, however, the ratio of the negative (20 percent) to the positive (80 percent) phenomena in Poland's foreign trade is identical in our exchange with both the USSR and the capitalist countries, the most accurate statement qualifying the exchange between ourselves and our eastern neighbour is one that defines it as normal, that is, the same as with all the other countries with which Poland has contacts of this kind.

[Question] Every case of exchange arises when we know what we can sell, where and for how much, and also what, where and for how much we are able to buy. The structure of the exchange is derived from this information.

[Answer] For the sake of clarity I suggest that we look at the data for 1980 illustrating our trade with the USSR:

Our Export in Million Rubles	Commodity Structure	Our Import in Million Rubles
2,147	machines and installations	1,415
905	consumer goods of industrial origin	182
517	fuels and raw materials	2,662
70	agricultural and food products	66
3,639	total value in million rubles	4,325

[Question] A question with regard to the penultimate item in the tabulation: Was there any meat, or were there any products containing meat, included in that very small export of agricultural and food products?

[Answer] As far as I know, none.

[Question] Poland needs dollars in order to loosen its "noose of indebtedness." In 1980 we were selling 1 ton of coal to the USSR for an average of (transfer) R37, that is for approximately (current) Z1,640, [zloty obiegowy], while to the capitalist countries for $65, that is approximately (current) Z2,870. In 1981 coal prices in the world markets rose by 50 percent. But they remained unchanged in the socialist countries. This year they rose by 15 percent.

[Answer] In our previous talks we were saying that since the mid-1970's, on the basis of a long-term agreement, the socialist community has been using the so-called "staggered prices" [ceny kroczace] for fuels, raw materials and energy. These are the world prices which, however, work on the principle of the "delayed echo" and are stripped of the changes brought about by fluctuations in the market situation. They are calculated annually, but they reflect the average market quotations calculated over the previous 5 years rather than the current ones.

We cannot, however, consider the possible profits or losses resulting from the application of the staggered prices exclusively in relation to exports or exclusively in relation to imports. The overall calculation demands that we determine the balance of those possible losses and profits. Consider, for instance: We dream of obtaining hard currency for our coal. We withdraw it from the Soviet market and try to push it wherever we can -- as we do not have any great openings at the moment -- in the second payments area. By doing this, what do we empower the Soviet partner to do? To withdraw from his exports to Poland, say, his crude oil. And what happens then? One ton of oil costs us, in 1980, less than (transfer) R72, which, converted into current zloty, amounted to Z3,160. At the same time, a ton of oil cost in the West $240, which converted to (current) Z10,640. Oil prices are continuing to rise too. We are now paying (current) Z8,000 for a ton of Soviet crude oil. In the second payments area a ton of oil already costs more than Z18,000.

[Question] How much oil are we going to buy in 1982?

[Answer] Some 13 million tons. All of it from the USSR. A straightforward calculation shows that we will pay (current) Z100 billion for it. If we were to buy that quantity in the second payments area we would have to pay Z234 billion.

[Question] And this with the hard currency we are so short of....

[Answer] Let us, then, assume that we would be paying with our raw materials. If we take the current world prices, then -- remaining with our example of crude oil -- for 1 ton we would have to pay with 82 percent more exported coal, 42 percent more exported sulfur or 58 percent more exported copper. According to the calculations of the institute of the world economy, the import from the USSR of the basic raw materials and fuels at the staggered prices gave us, in the 2 analyzed years alone -- that is, in 1979 and 1980 -- a saving of (current) Z260 billion. That was more than we spent in those 2 years on imports from the FRG, our chief trading partner among the capitalist countries.

[Question] The tabulation documents the proportions of the raw materials and fuels exchange between our countries. It is worth taking a closer look at this category.

[Answer] In 1980 we bought raw and other materials in the USSR at a cost of more than half the total value of our imports. Fifteen raw and other materials essential for the Polish economy represent 53 percent of that group of imported commodities.

[Question] Let us mention at least a few of those, the most important ones.

[Answer] One hundred percent of the oil and gas which Poland needs; 86 percent of the ores and alloys; 76 percent of the iron ore; 74 percent of the manganese ore; 73 percent of the cotton. In 1981 and in the current year several of the quoted items have been showing a tendency to rise [in percentage terms]. We, on the other hand, sold fuels and raw materials to the Soviet Union for R517 million, which represented one-seventh of the total value of our exports.

And here let me insert a reflection of a more general nature. As we know, out of the 40 main types of raw materials used in the modern economy, 14 are not found in Poland at all, and 7 are found only in insufficient quantities. Therefore, even with our own extractive industry developed to full capacity, we will still have to import, on a greater or lesser scale, over 20 types of raw materials. That is why this continuous nitpicking in our exchange with the Soviet Union is nothing but a song of incompetence and lack of judgement. After all, the USSR has at its disposal, relatively speaking, the largest resources of raw materials in the world. As the saying goes among the experts in this field, it contains the whole of Mendeleev's table in its soil.

[Question] But it buys raw materials from other countries.

[Answer] In principle, it only resorts to buying abroad, including Poland, only in those cases, and in those quantities, which are economically justified. It is a shorter distance from Poland to the industrial plants situated in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and a large part of European Russia than it is from the Asian republics which are the chief suppliers of raw materials for the Soviet economy. Also, transport links between Poland and the neighboring areas of the Soviet Union are for the time being more advantageous. I say for the time being, as the transportation network is being rapidly expanded in the Soviet Union.

[Question] I can already hear our readers' objections: It does not pay to supply goods from the Asian republics to the plants of Belorussia, Lithuania or Estonia, but it does pay to send them to Poland.

[Answer] If the shortest -- that is, mainly railroad -- connection between the extraction site and the processing center is not available, then an indirect route has to be chosen. This is more costly and also more time consuming. But in the case of deliveries for Poland such a problem does not arise. There are the railroads and the roads which link Russia with our borders.

[Question] There are still other possibilities in the case of Poland. I am thinking of the sea route. But the conclusion which follows from what we were talking about just now is that our supplies of raw materials have a specified role in the Soviet economy. They do not, however, present it with the question "To be or not to be." Particularly as concerns the future.

[Answer] It is above all in Poland's interest to maintain and strengthen the position of a partner in the trade exchange with the USSR. Let us look at the tabulation again. More than half of our exports is represented by machines and installations. In our previous talks I already mentioned that we play the role of an outsider next to such technological giants as the highly developed countries. Our machines and installations are on the whole not as yet able to compete with their equivalents made in the West. We can sell them in the second [payments] area, but only for half the price, or there is no sale. On the other hand, to the Soviet Union we represent the structure of a developed country. Of course, it could buy machines and installations better than the Polish models in the second payments area, but there the hard currency issue comes into play. All the CEMA countries, which are, after all, still in the process of building up their economies, are short of hard currency. The Soviet market is highly absorbent, and the socialist countries are not able to satisfy its requirements. That is why it is necessary to buy for dollars that which is not available in the ruble zone.

[Quesiton] In this way, the leading principle of international exchange is realized: the one of mutual gain.

[Answer] It is even more clearly demonstrated by the fact that inside CEMA the prices of machines and installations are "normal," corresponding to current world prices. Naturally this principle is observed also in the exchange of goods between Poland and the USSR.

[Question] In the final calculation, however, as our tabulation demonstrates, our balance of trade with the USSR is in deficit. But our partner is not limiting our contacts....

[Answer] The crisis we are going through has not erased our potential position from the economic map of Europe. We still have at our disposal one of the world's larger industrial production capabilities. We have a large number of foreign licenses, we have at our command an extensively developed scientific and research base of our own, and above all numerous and well-qualified cadres. All the socialist countries feel the need to participate more extensively in the international division of labor, to strengthen their links with the world economy. After it has overcome its difficulties Poland can become, and doubtless will become, a partner to be reckoned with in international agreements, an absorbent market for those products in whose production our fraternal countries would wish to specialize and supplier capable of meeting even the most difficult orders. And so it is not only political considerations which recommend that we should be assisted in our effort to emerge from the crisis.

[Question] How much truth is there in the allegation that in the sphere of the Polish-Soviet exchange of scientific and technological thinking there is little we can gain?

[Answer] Until 1970, in all the countries of our camp, a greater or lesser degree of stress was laid on promoting the development of the means of production. The results are discernible to the naked eye: the production of consumer articles is floundering, both as regards quality and quantity.

This serves as a basis for the formulation of the hasty opinion alleging that in the field of science and technology the Soviet Union cannot be counted among the world's powers. But in all this we are forgetting their atomic power stations, their industrial robots, the pipelines, [the achievements in] space, to mention but a few. We would have had closer access to those and similar achievements had our cooperation with the Soviet Union been closer in the sphere of specialization and cooperation agreements. It is only today that both Poland and the other socialist countries agree that it is a historical necessity.

[Question] Why only now?

[Answer] In the 1970's the socialist countries wanted to increase their market production rapidly. The West was offering credits and licenses. Almost all the CEMA countries decided to take advantage of those. Was it necessary to buy so many car manufacturing licenses? Would two or three not have been enough, with the introduction of production specialization by individual countries of our camp? The same applies to many other areas too. The change in the West's policy toward the socialist camp is in a way imposing a new quality of mutual cooperation on the CEMA countries. We must together help one another in modernizing our countries' machine pools and industrial end products. Close collaboration in the spheres of specialization and cooperation is, therefore, today a challenge of the times. This was discussed at the latest, spring CEMA session with the participation of heads of governments. This should also be remembered when discussing the nature of the trade exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON FRG GOVERNMENT CHANGES

LD041540 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 4 Oct -- In an article headlined "After the Change of Guard in Bonn" the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI expresses its deep concern over the future of Polish-West German relations.

It says that the new coalition puts the main emphasis on a foreign policy which "does not promote the consolidation of peace and detente in Europe."

"In addition there are many signs which indicate that more radical rightist forces in the new coalition will try to gain public support by voicing chauvinist slogans -- a sharper struggle against communism, the bringing about the final unification of Germany by incorporating the GDR and an almost open questioning of the treaties signed with Poland. This can lead to a significant worsening of relations between Poland and the FRG.

In a coalition agreement between the CDU/CSU-FDP [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party] it was underlined that the Kohl-Genscher government will put emphasis on the improvement of West German-American relations, while placing the further tightening of political unity of Western Europe as second.

Another dangerous trend which the new coalition does not try to conceal is the intensification of armaments.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concludes that Poles, being aware of dangerous political accents in the CDU/CSU programme will follow carefully the activities of the new FRG Government.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH said that "undoubtedly, the ostpolitik as pursued by Chancellor Kohl will be very important for us, since Poles know CDU/CSU as forces which many a time have come out against the concluded 'Eastern treaties,' as forces which showed open dissatisfaction the fact that Chancellor Schmidt signed the Helsinki CSCE documents," said the Polish youth daily.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OLSZOWSKI'S UN CONTACTS

LD011448 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Report by PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] New york, 1 Oct (PAP) -- Continuing his meetings and discussions in New York in connection with the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on 29 September. The talks dealt with the state of the friendly relations between Poland and India and with the prospects for their further political and economic development to the benefit of both sides.

Mutual relations were also the topic of Minister S. Olszowski's discussion with Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, Lazar Mojsov. During the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers acknowledged the need for more active cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia, particularly in economic relations.

On 30 September, S. Olszowski met the secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Kampuchai Boupha. The topics of their friendly discussion were certain international problems, as well as the successfully-developing relations between the two countries and the possibilities for strengthening them further.

The leader of the Polish delegation to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly paid a visit to the president of the General Assembly, Imre Hollai, on 30 September. At the meeting they discussed international problems, including matters on the agenda for the current session of the General Assembly. Minister S. Olszowski communicated to Imre Hollai the Polish delegation's great gratitude for the speech he made at the opening of the session, when he spoke forcefully in defense of the policy of peace and detente.

Meets Japan's Sakurauchi

LD042200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has met in New York with the head of Japanese diplomacy, Yoshio Sakurauchi. The two men reviewed the current state of cooperation between Poland and Japan, including that in the economic domain, and the prospects for its development.

TRYBUNA LUDU ADVISES CREATION OF NEW TU MOVEMENT

LD011616 Warsaw PAP in English 1446 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Oct -- "The final shape will be given to the law on trade unions by deputies to the Polish Sejm (parliament). Before the parliament passes this significant document, however, one may voice his conviction already today that some basic and crucial issues should not arouse doubts," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in an article headlined "Workers', Independent, Socialist."

"Such unions which transfer their interests to the plane of political games and fight for power in the state and over the state -- and this was the case with Solidarnosc -- must naturally lose from view everyday issues of worker crews which they were to protect and represent," the paper stated.

"The tragedy of those workers who supported Solidarnosc consisted also in the fact that the union, born out of genuine aspirations of the working class -- as a result of taking control over it by organized forces of political anti-socialist opposition -- ceased to be workers' union and ceased to be a union expressing interests of different crews.

It only became a tool in somebody else's not workers', hands. The sound [as received] and workers' trend within Solidarnosc lost because of various 'advisers', 'experts' and other 'assistants', it lost because a false concept was imposed on it," the paper underscored.

"Divisions among crews are still deep, emotions have not been put out. If conditions are to appear for a real rebirth of the labour movement in Poland, a movement performing those functions which the labour movement should perform, then it does not seem possible to revive the to-date organizational structures. In such a situation the most real solution seems to be to create anew the trade union movement which authentically defends worker interests, but also actively participates in the process of the building of socialism and recognizes principles of the Constitution, the leading role of the PUWP, and permanent and inviolable character of our alliances," the daily concluded.

Explains Party Stand on TU's

LD041000 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct (PAP) -- The attitude of the party toward the doubts which sometimes arise regarding the need for trade unions in a socialist country is clear: The existence of trade union representation for the interests of the working people is an unshakeable principle of PZPR structure and policy, Prof Kazimierz Doktor writes in an article published in TRYBUNA LUDU entitled "Community of Class Interests." This approach embraces the party viewpoint, which is that the party looks for and finds allies for solving many political and other questions. In this matter, the trade unions -- a mass nonparty organization -- must play an important part.

The trade unions' independence in regard to employers and, more broadly, in regard to the state administration, cannot obscure the fact the the members of a trade union must observe constitutional order. The Constitution defines the role of the Sejm as the supreme authority, and also the role of the State Council and the government. (?During) the political struggle up to the middle of December last, there were a particularly large number of misunderstandings over these questions. Some "Solidarity" radicals tried to undermine law and order and brazenly attacked the organs of power. The party, which is in favor of the trade unions having (?legal) guarantees of independence from the state administration, but which considers that they should also respect state authority and law and order, looks upon the trade unions as nonparty organizations protecting the interests of the working people. Naturally, this does not predetermine the attitude of individual trade union organizations to party organizations, but it is an important principle of political order which arises from the negative experience, both of the old trade union movement, which gave in too much to [words indistinct] of the political apparatus, and of "Solidarity" which despite agreements and despite its own charter, did not recognize the leading role of the party.

DAILY ANALYZES DRAFT STATUTES ON TRADE UNIONS

LD041446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The draft statute on trade unions will be presented to the Sejm in a few days. It is difficult to predict, ZYCIE WARSZAWY says, what kind of reservations it will evoke among deputies or what changes it will undergo before it becomes law. However, even today it is possible to state that this draft statute has formulated a very broad range of rights for trade unions as regards working conditions, remuneration and social welfare conditions. These rights pertain to the issue of employment, remuneration and benefits for employees, the observance of the work law, work hygiene and safety, as well as holidays, health protection, development of education and culture, and satisfying housing needs.

The document contains a detailed specification of all the rights of trade unions. It envisages that trade unions will make known their opinions concerning drafts, legal acts, and decisions on rights and interests of working people during sessions of appropriate Sejm or people's councils commissions. Trade unions are also to have the right to submit proposals regarding the issue of amendments to the legal act concerning the rights of working people and their families.

In accordance with the draft statute the trade unions will exercise control over the conditions of the work and life of employees and the observance of employees rights. They will also have a right to assess the conditions of work, remuneration and welfare of employees; for that purpose it will be ensured that full information is available. Apart from this information, trade unions will be able to carry out their own statistical research and conduct their own analyses of the prices and remuneration index.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes in conclusion: Everything indicates that the draft statute on trade unions will equip the organization of working people with really broad and hopefully effective rights.

UNITED PEASANT PARTY TO SUPPORT TRADE UNION BILL

LD042300 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 4 Oct -- Today's meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) approved of the draft laws on trade unions and on farmers' social and professional organizations and obliged the club of Sejm deputies of the party to support the drafts in the Sejm.

The Presidium stated that a legal decision on the future of trade unions and farmers' organizations is indispensable for a further normalization of life in Poland and materialization of the prospect of a not-too-distant suspension of martial law.

The drafts now before the Sejm offer a chance of shaping trade union and farmers' professional movement as independent and self-governing movements free of the errors from before August, 1980, and deformations from before December, 1982.

The concept of rebuilding the trade union movement from the factory level up, proposed by the draft law, is correct and justified, the Presidium stated.

WARSAW COMMENTATOR VIEWS ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD021339 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Maciej Drus commentary]

[Text] The future shape of the trade union movement is being decided. The labor and social welfare and the legislative work committees of the Sejm have adopted the draft bill on trade unions. Thus the draft is ready for examination by the plenary session of the Sejm.

It is being stressed that the guiding motive of the proposed bill is to bestow on the trade unions the status of self-managing organizations independent of the administration. The fundamental objective of their activities is the representation and defense of the interests of the working man. The final content of the bill, which is no doubt one of the most important legal acts of recent years, will be decided by the Sejm.

However, the place and role of the unions in society will be determined by the men who organize them and participate in their activities. These cannot be mediocre men or men supporting the principles which have in the past led the trade union movement astray, both before August and before 13 December.

I think that the possible question concerning the need to commission the activity of trade unions right now, toward the close of 1982, can be considered purely academic, because the more difficult the situation in the country, in factories, the more necessary are trade unions to change this situation while defending people against all sorts of trouble and problems. People say that there is no reform without worker self-management. It can be added that the reform will fail without broad participation by trade unions.

I should like to take an even broader view of this issue. I believe trade unions can and should become a fundamental force in the national rebirth movement, in the entire process of socialist renewal. As soon as they are set up this process can progress at a much faster pace; however, a number of conditions must be met in order for this to happen. I shall mention some of them.

Above all, the independence of unions from the state and economic administration must be genuine. This depends on both sides, but most of all on the skill, character and general attitude of those representing the trade unionists to the administration.

That is why I underscore once more the problem of the need to select the best representatives of the work forces as union authorities. The party also exercises an immense influence on the independence of unions. Its relations with them should be based on partnership and taking into consideration the need for mutual criticism, as well as on mutual support in discharging duties toward the working men, in eliminating detrimental social phenomena.

We know from experience that in the past this relationship determined how the party fulfilled its leading role and how the union movement fulfilled the role of a spokesman for the interest of workers. Enriched by this experience, we can direct matters in such a manner as to make them part of the current of socialist renewal. In addition, I cannot imagine union action being effective without the trade unions becoming coresponsible for all that is going on in the factory and in the country.

Among other things, I have in mind the correct progress of the reform, that is, for union influence on the complex social process on which the reform depends, on restructuring human mentality and attitudes. However, coresponsibility also means influence on the creation and size of national revenue, on the short- and long-term solutions of fundamental importance for the community. This principle determines to a considerable extent the relationship between the trade unions and the party, state and economic administration.

Finally, a problem of fundamental importance that was never properly resolved in the past. The basic, decisive area of trade union activity is in the factory. It is here that nearly everything is decided, at least as far as the rank and file members of the unions see it. For them, the union is what they see around themselves. This determines the scale of duties and responsibility of those who will set up unions in factories and direct their activities.

I think that this stage in the organization of the trade union movement will be of decisive importance for its future. At this stage the activists elected by their comrades will find it indispensable to have their support and understanding for our establishment together of unions that are to defend successfully the working man.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST ARRESTED IN KRAKOW

LD011724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Security services of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizen's Militia in Krakow have detained (Jan Pacula), an activist of a conspiratorial group of the Malopolska branch of the suspended trade union NSZZ Solidarity. He had been in hiding since the imposition of martial law. He produced and distributed illegal publications the false content of which could evoke public disquiet or cause disturbances.

The military prosecutor's office has temporarily arrested (Jan Pacula) during the course of the investigation which is being carried out under summary proceedings. Moreover, separate preparatory proceedings are being conducted against him in connection with his appropriation of property valued at more than Z500,000 belonging to railway works No 9 in Krakow where he was employed as the head of the warehouse.

CASE AGAINST TWO SOLIDARITY MEMBERS REPORTED

LD041856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] In September the military prosecutors introduced penal cases against 122 people, including 110 persons for offences determined by the regulations of the decree on martial law.

Among others, such proceedings have been started against Tadeusz M., an economist and a member of NSZZ Solidarity, suspected of taking part in the dessemination of illegal publications in Bialystok, including the bulletin of NSZZ Solidarity Bialystok region which contained false information on the sociopolitical situation and which could arouse public unrest or riots.

Also Robert W., an electromechanic in the central state electronic works in Poznan, member of NSZZ Solidarity, suspected of drafting, gathering and disseminating all kinds of leaflets urging disobedience to the authorities and public excesses. The accused also made various weapons for use in fighting the forces of order.

SPASOWSKI RECEIVES DEATH SENTENCE IN ABSENTIA

LD041840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] PAP has learned today that the Military Chamber of the Supreme Court, after having taken into consideration the views of the supreme military prosecutor, has changed the verdict of the Warsaw Military District handed down on 28 August this year, in the case of Romuald Spasowski.

The Military Chamber of the Supreme Court has found him guilty of high treason, by virtue of Article 122 of the Penal Code, and passed the sentence of death, deprivation of civic rights indefinitely and confiscation of all property.

The trial took place under procedure in absentia.

DAILY DISCUSSES CURRENT READINESS FOR WINTER

AU281211 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25/26 Sep 82 p 1

["Winter is Coming] -- RZECZPOSPOLITA headline]

[Summary] Winter is a difficult time for the economy in every situation. Difficult winter conditions impose difficulties for power generation, communal services and transportation. Heat generation becomes the number one industry on which the efficient functioning of the overwhelming majority of other industries depends. Long lasting frosts and snowfields may seriously disrupt food supplies, so clearing roads, streets and railway lines becomes very important. We are not short of experiences showing that this is true. We remember the catastrophic results of the resourcelessness displayed during the so-called "winter of the century."

Yet winter should not be a catastrophe in the latitude we are living in, provided that we are properly prepared for it.

This year we are in a better position than we were before last winter, mainly because of our mining achievements. Our coal reserves are greater than they have been for many years, so there should be enough coal to meet heating needs.

Because the overhaul of power stations is also proceeding more smoothly, and also because of the large coal supplies, there should be no shortage of electricity.

In order for the communal services to be better prepared for the winter, they must be guaranteed supplies of vehicle spare parts and other materials.

All these problems were the subject of a meeting of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee, which made the appropriate decisions. However, the positive appraisal given to the state of readiness for winter does not apply to transportation, for decisions concerning the functioning of supply transportation during the fall and winter have not been implemented.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON FOOD PRICES, PRICING POLICY

LD021224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Konrad Bajan reflects on the fixing of food prices in an article in the series: "Problems and Debates" carried by TRYBUNA LUDU.

Increasing food prices is always a socially painful measure. Meanwhile, the published statistics in the forecast for the socioeconomic plan until 1985 envisage the need to increase prices, not only of food, though reducing food supplies some 10 percent in the last year. [sentence as heard]

The clash between these assumptions and social sentiments, says Konrad Bajan, compels us to reflect on the questions of how to fix food prices. It is very important to ascertain what components of the economic policy, prices or wages, will bear the burden of the state's social policy. The article contains the author's detailed reflections on the subject. Here are his conclusions:

The state should regulate the level of food prices in the sphere of production costs. By subsidizing some of the means of production through reduced prices, it is possible to create rational premises for the shaping and control of the food prices system. This is all the more imperative as an abundance of goods on the market is not to be expected soon. Thus everything possible must be done to curb the anarchy of prices and to protect the basic interests of the community.

SEJM COMMISSION APPROVES DRAFT OF FARMERS' BILL

LD011308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The Sejm Commission on Agriculture and Food Economy yesterday discussed the deputies' draft law on sociovocational farmers' organizations.

In elaborating the draft law, particular attention was drawn to the precise definition of the powers of organizations which will represent the interests of farmers.

The commission which devised the draft law was guided by the principle that no new structures should be created, but that conditions for vigorous activities of farmers must be ensured.

After introducing minor amendments, the commission approved the deputies' draft law on sociovocational farmers' organizations.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT BULGARIA IN EARLY OCTOBER

AU041811 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the first half of October this year at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GUADELOUPE COMMUNIST LEADER

AU042032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/10/1982 -- On October 4, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, received Guy Daninthe, secretary general of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, who is on a friendship visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the two parties, just as opinions on current questions of the international life and of the communist and working-class movement.

Satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship, brotherly solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of Guadeloupe and the wish was stressed to further develop those relations.

During the exchange of opinions on international questions the two parties' wish was expressed to make their contribution, together with all the peace-loving forces, to lessening tension, resuming and continuing the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for the people's independence, solving the conflicts in various parts of the world by way of disarmanent, through negotiations, the use and threat of force being altogether excluded.

The stringent necessity was stressed to halt the arms race, cut down military spending, armies and armaments and pass to measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, without which the peoples' peace and security cannot be conceived.

Both sides highlighted the need for strengthening the unity of action of the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, of all democratic and progressive forces and the public opinion in the fight against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order providing for all people's free and self-reliant development, for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and social progress shared by all nations.

The resolve of the RCP and the Communist Party of Guadeloupe was expressed to work for the development of the solidarity and unity between the communist and workers' parties on the basis of respect for each party's autonomy and independence, its right to set its own political line in keeping with the specific conditions in each country.

The interview, which passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, was attended by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

REPORT ON ANDREI'S UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

AU041434 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 82 p 6

[Report on Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's speech to the 29 September plenary session of the UN General Assembly]

[Excerpt] The speaker presented at length Romania's concrete proposals to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament. He placed stress on the priority of achieving nuclear disarmament, freezing and cutting back military budgets, ensuring a military balance on the basis of greatly reduced military forces and weapons, adopting measures for disarmanent in Europe, dismantling military blocs and turning the Balkans into an area of cooperation and good neighborliness free of any nuclear weapons.

The speaker stressed that as a European country Romania is consistently struggling for security and cooperation on the continent so that when it resumes the Madrid meeting will be a fruitful and constructive meeting, that it will convene a conference on strengthening trust and disarmament in Europe, that it will contribute to the complete application of the Helsinki Final Act and that it will ensure the continuity of the CSCE process.

The speaker then pointed out that within the framework of the world campaign for disarmament, Romania recently hosted at Mamaia an important meeting of representatives of public opinion attended by representatives of nongovernment organizations from most European countries, the United States and Canada, and at which a fruitful and constructive exchange of opinions was carried out on tangible ways and means to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament.

The current division of the world into rich and poor countries as a result of the long-standing imperialist and colonialist policy of domination and the persistence of inequitable and unjust interstate economic relations lead to the emergence of serious economic anomalies and tension in the international arena and reduce, or sometimes even wipe out the results of efforts made by the developing countries at an economic and social level and accentuate economic gaps between rich and poor countries, the Romanian minister stressed. Unfortunately the conferences and meetings that have taken place in recent years regarding the problem of a new international economic order have actually yielded no results. Urgent action is necessary to work out, through international negotiations, effective measures to accelerate the developing countries' socioeconomic progress, relaunch world economic activity and establish new relations between countries based on equity and justice and mutually advantageous economic exchanges, and to ensure the developing countries free access to modern technologies. Romania believes that of great importance in this direction is the immediate holding of global negotiations within a UN conference to examine and resolve the basic problems of international economic cooperation.

It is necessary to make use of the current General Assembly session, global negotiations and the sixth UNCTAD session to implement the action programs adopted under UN aegis and in general to bring about radical changes in the situations that characterize the world economy.

In recent years it has been noted that the developed countries' practice of luring qualified people from developing countries has intensified. Constituting, in fact, an important transfer of human resources, the exodus of competent people to developed countries perpetuates and accentuates difficulties and imbalances in the economy of developing countries and this leads to a serious socioeconomic situation. Depriving those countries of an important part of the qualified labor force -- a decisive factor in economic growth for whose training those countries made great efforts -- the exodus of competent people hampers socioeconomic development and thus contributes to constantly deepening the gaps between the developed and developing countries. Therefore, Romania believes it is necessary for the United Nations to assume a greater role in developing international cooperation to stop this phenomenon, encourage qualified people who have settled in developed countries to return to their home countries, ensure reparations for expenditures made by them, and assist the developing countries in training and keeping qualified people to meet the requirements of their own national economies.

We believe that under current conditions efforts aimed at very firmly defending the peoples' and nations' supreme and basic right to life, peace and free and independent existence must be intensified and given wider scope. This right should be reflected more forcefully and more clearly in the discussions of the UN General Assembly documents. It is necessary to give priority attention to resolving certain essential problems for the very assertion of the human condition such as guaranteeing the right to work for all members of society and ensuring the right to education and living conditions that will enable the human personality to flourish completely.

The speaker then reasserted Romania's complete solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

The problems of the young generation, the Romanian minister continued, will be examined at length by the General Assembly within preparations for the International Youth Year scheduled to take place in 1985 under the motto of "participation, development, peace." The second session of the consultative committee for the International Youth Year drafted substantial recommendations on implementing the program of measures and activity to be carried out before and during that year. We believe that the actions occasioned by the International Youth Year must be directed toward strengthening international cooperation in resolving the specific problems concerning the young generation today. We attach great importance to the proposal of drafting a declaration on the rights and responsibilities of the young generation. The organization in 1983 of five regional meetings devoted to youth, among which also the Romanian Government has offered to host a European meeting in Romania, will also play a particular role. Realizing the increasingly greater interest by all states in questions concerning youth, the Romanian delegation expresses its conviction that the General Assembly will approve the set of recommendations drafted during the second session of the consultative committee for the International Youth Year.

It is Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's belief that the United Nations can and must play an increasingly active role in resolving the major problems of the present-day world in the peoples' interests, the Romanian minister said. The United Nations must take determined action to place relations between countries on new and democratic bases in order to ensure the participation of all countries on an equal footing, irrespective of social system, size or potential in resolving the problems confronting mankind. In this respect, we ascribe particular significance to the drafting and adoption of a universal code of conduct regarding countries' basic rights and obligations. Improvements are necessary in UN activity to achieve those goals and it is necessary to democratize its bodies, structures and functions, increase its effectiveness and adapt it to the current and future requirements and realities of the international community.

In conclusion, the speaker reiterated the Romanian delegation's determination to cooperate closely with all the other delegations to seek the most appropriate means of implementing all those goals, so that through its results the current session will match up to the great responsibilities and obligations that devolve on the United Nations in achieving the aspirations for peace and progress of all peoples.

Andrei Meets UN Counterparts

AU022116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 2/10/1982 -- Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, head of the Romanian delegation at the session of the UN General Assembly, had talks with Datuk Mahathir Bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, during which they reviewed the bilateral relations and looked into the actions to be taken for intensifying the collaboration between the two countries in various fields.

The Romanian minister also had working meetings with the foreign ministers of Brazil, Bulgaria, Djibouti, Philippines, Morocco, Pakistan, Protugal, Singapore, Thailand and Tunisia, as also with Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of Egypt, and Hans Juergen Wischenewski, minister of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of West Germany. During the interview the sides exchanged opinions on topical international problems, particularly on the contribution the UN can make to finding equitable, just solutions to them, to the advantage of the peoples.

The interlocutors expressed their appreciation of the stands presented by Romania during the debates concerning the elimination for good of the use of force and the solely peaceful settlement of all interstate problems, the strengthening of the relations of good neighbourliness, the halting of the arms race and the urgent passage to effective disarmament measures, the immediate opening of negotiations for building a new international economic order, the enhancement of the UN role in the international life.

During the interviews the sides discussed aspects of the development of Romania's relations with the respective countries in the economic and other planes of joint interest.

The Romanian minister also had interviews with the secretary general of the Arab League as also with (John Edwin Mroz), president of the Research Institute for the East-West Security, during which the sides tackled problems related to the activities of the two bodies and their cooperation with Romania.

YOUTH UNION LEADER HAS TALKS IN WASHINGTON

AU021513 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES) -- 1/10/82 -- Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], chairman of the UN consultative committee on the International Youth Year, member of the Romanian delegation to the 37 session of the UN General Assembly, had interviews in Washington with executives of the State Department.

During his talks with Ambassador Donald R. Toussaint, assistant secretary of state ad interim for international organizations, Robert D. Blackwill, assistant secretary of state ad interim for Europe, and Daniel J. Phillips, director of the UNESCO Affairs and Communication Office under the State Department (American coordinator of the actions for the International Youth Year), opinions were exchanged on the translation into fact of the recommendations made by the consultative committee on the preparation and marking of the International Youth Year. Emphasis was placed on the idea that the implementation of that programme at a world scale would provide an appropriate framework for the assertion of the youth's aspirations under the slogan "Participation, development, peace" and would enable the governments to pay greater attention to this vital factor of our society -- the youths, who are called upon to fully contribute to the examination and settlement of the major issues of contemporary world.

The Romanian delegaion also met and exchanged views with Randal C. Teague, president of the American Youth, Council, president of the Council of Young Political Leaders, and participated in a roundtable conference on questions of the International Youth Year, also attended by leaders of youth organizations of the Republican Party and of the Democratic Party, Paul Manafort, chairman of the U.S. commission on the International Youth Year, and by other American political personalities.

During the interviews, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, Nicu Ceausescu referred at length to the Romanian youths' concerns, to their active contribution to building a prosperous society which focuses on the manysided development of human personality. The Romanian youths' wish was also expressed to cooperate with the American youths and with young people of all countries for the building of a peaceful and prosperous world sheltered from the danger of a new war. In that context, stress was laid on the importance the Romanian youth and government attach to a proper preparation and unfolding of activities for the International Youth Year both in Romania and in the world so that they should effectively contribute to solving the fundamental questions of the young generation and turning its creative potential to best account.

OFFICIALS ATTEND PRC ANNIVERSARY FILM GALA

AU291411 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/9/1982 -- A Chinese film gala was organized in Bucharest on September 28 marking the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China when the motion picture "The Seagull of Hope" -- a recent creation of the Chinese studios -- was shown.

In the attendance were Tamara Dobrin, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, Ion Popescu Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, artists and men of letters, a numerous public.

Also present were Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, members of the Chinese Embassy, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITING NETHERLANDS

AU302034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Hague, AGERPRES 30/8/1982 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation headed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, now continuing its official visit to Netherlands, had interviews with Dr. Jan C. Terlouw, deputy prime minister and minister of economic affairs.

On the occasion the head of the Romanian delegation asked that Queen Beatrix and Prince Klaus be conveyed, in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu, a message of salute.

At the same time, in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, a message of salute, was addressed to Dutch Premier Andreas van Agt.

Thanking, the Dutch vice premier said he would convey with great pleasure these measures to his sovereign and in turn, asked that a respectful salute be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu in behalf of Prime Minister van Agt and of the Dutch government, appreciating eulogistically the outstanding activity Romania's president carried out for developing the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples as also for safeguarding peace throughout the world.

During the interview the sides brought to the fore the good relations existing between Romania and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the decisive part played by the summit visits and considered that real possibilities existed for further developing the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations to the advantage and progress of the two countries. The Romanian parliamentary delegation who interviews at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, visited the agricultural unversity and the research centre of Wageningen, and on the occasion made a survey of the good results scored and of the wide possibilities existing for an intensification of the scientific cooperation.

The delegation visited the International Court of Justice and the Permanent Court of Arbitration, exchanging views on the activity carried out by Romania within these bodies as well as within the United Nations Organization.

The members of the delegation also visited industrial and social enterprises, cultural and medical institutions.

CONDOLENCES EXPRESSED ON DEATH OF PLO OFFICIAL

AU041925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/10/1982 -- On October 4, condolences were presented at the PLO's representation in Bucharest on the death of Sa'd Sa'il [Abu al-Wald] member of the Central Committee of Fatah, secretary general of the Supreme Council of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Condolences were conveyed to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as feelings of compassion to the bereaved family, by Stan Soare, deputy head of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Those present kept a moment's silence in front of the black rimmed portrait and signed the memorial book. Ibrahim Tamim, PLO permanent representative A.I. in Bucharest, and other members of the representation were present.

VARIOUS VISITING FOREIGN OFFICIALS RECEIVED

Cuban Trade Minister

AU042033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/10/1982 -- On October 4, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba, now visiting Romania. During the interview the positive course was highlighted of the Romanian-Cuban economic relations. The possibilities were emphasized provided by the two countries' economies and the ways and means were analyzed conducive to the development of many sided bilateral economic cooperation, the expansion and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

UK Under Secretary

AU031747 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1982 -- Malcolm Rifkind, parliamentary undersecretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Great Britain, paid an official visit to Romania over September 29-October 3.

During the talks Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had with the British guest, stress was laid with satisfaction on the fine relations of collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Great Britain, on their ascending course on various planes in accordance with the understandings covenanted at high level. At the same time measures were defined for the stimulation of mutually advantageous cooperation and exchanges. Views were also exchanged at length on international developments, especially in Europe, with emphasis on the necessity of undertaking consistent action to prevent the deterioration of interstate relations and to resume the course of detente, on the basis of firm respect for social systems, for each state's independence and sovereignty. It was emphasized that the great issues confronting mankind, the situations of tension and conflicts in the world could be found lasting solutions through negotiations alone. In that context, the wish was expressed that the Madrid conference conclude with positive results.

The guest saw round economic units, historical and cultural establishments in Bucharest and in the north of Moldavia.

Present was Paul Cecil Henry Holmer, ambassador of Great Britain in Bucharest.

Constantin Receives UK Official

AU021456 Buchatest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/982 -- On October 1, Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation received Malcolm Rifkind, parliamentary under-secretary of state for foreign affairs of Great Britain, now paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview aspects regarding the possibilities for the further development of the Romanian-British economic, industrial and technico-scientific collaboration in domains of common concern were approached as well as the ways of increasing the volume of bilateral commerical exchanges. The interview was attended by Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, other officials.

Japanese Diet Delegation

AU041104 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, this morning received a delegation of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet led by Deputy Kamon Muto which is on a fact-finding visit in our country. During the meeting, the two sides briefed each other on the activity carried out by the legislative forums in Romania and Japan. They stressed the positive trend of Romanian-Japanese relations and expressed the desire to continue to deepen and diversify relations between the two parliaments to the benefit of the Romanian and Japanese peoples and the cause of understanding and peace in the world. The two sides also stressed the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the general context of improving the world political atmosphere and in intensifying the process of detente and resolving states of conflict in the world by negotiations.

Indian Trade Official

AU021458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation received on October 1 a delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, led by (S.K. Somaya), chairman of his country's section in the joint Romanian-Indian working group. During the interview emphasis was placed on the positive course of the Romanian-Indian relations, which have developed steadily in keeping with the spirit of the summit understandings, and ways and means were analyzed for the intensification of bilateral relations in commerical exchanges and economic and technico-scientific cooperation.

Prague CPCZ Delegation

AU042033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/10/1982 -- On October 4, Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest municipality RCP Committee, mayor-general of the capital city of Romania, had an interview with Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the-CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, first secretary of the Prague town committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, now visiting Romania at head of a delegation. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship established between the Romanian and Czechoslovak parties, countries and peoples. The sides informed each other of the activity carried on by the party and state bodies in the two municipalities.

Italian Banker

AU201918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/9/1982 -- On September 29, Petre Gigea, Romanian minister of finance, had an interview with Prof. Giannino Parravicini, chairman of the Bank of Sicily and chairman of the administration council of the Italy-Romanian Bank, now visiting Romania. During the interview, the good relations were highlighted of friendship and economic cooperation established between Romania and Italy and, in that context, emphasis was placed on the positive evolution of the bilateral financial-banking exchanges. Questions were also approached related to the development and diversification of manysided cooperation between the Romanian and Italian banking institutions as well as aspects of the activity carried on by the Italy-Romania Bank.

TANJUG FORECASTS WARSAW PACT, COMECON MEETINGS

LD041412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Prague, October 4 (TANJUG) -- TANJUG correspondent Djordje Milosevic reports that according to indications which may be interpreted as official, over the next few months several important meetings of the Warsaw Treaty and COMECON member countries will be held. Reliable reports are that these meetings will include a session of the political-consultative council of the Warsaw Treaty, the Warsaw Treaty member countries defense ministers meeting and the COMECON member countries summit.

This means that the top leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries will meet twice in the next few months and this has rarely happened in the history of the alliance so far.

Observers in Prague particularly focus on the Comecon summit, the first after a whole decade. Reports also are that at the summit the coordination of economic plans of COMECON members of the period to 1990 will be discussed. The summit will probably not take place before the next spring because of necessary preparations for exceptionally complex questions which will be discussed at the meeting. According to COMECON countries circles the summit is imperative. It is stressed that its convening is essentially influenced by outside economic factors and internal relations in the group itself.

As far as outside factors are concerned, the COMECON members find themselves in a situation in which they have energetically to stand up to a blackmail from the West and stem their dependence on its economy, official interpretations are. Expectations are that at the forthcoming COMECON summit several key branches will be determined which the COMECON would not only be a match for the capitalist world, but, to a certain extent would make it dependent, also. [sentence as received]

DENDA DISCUSSES NEW SINO-SOVIET DIALOGUE

AU042045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Leonid Ilichev, deputy Soviet foreign minister, has been in Beijing since yesterday. He is to have consulations with his hosts on Sino-Soviet relations, as a press spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry stated today. Our permanent correspondent Milorad Denda reports from Beijing:

Ilichev's arrival in Beijing has followed consultations between the two sides, the press spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry also stated. Along with this announcement that he will have consultations about Sino-Soviet relations, this is all that was officially said in Beijing in connection with (?Ilichev's) arrival and the forthcoming Sino-Soviet talks.

Ilichev will have talks with Qian Qichen, deputy Chinese foreign minister. This will be the first Sino-Soviet meeting at such a high level since the Sino-Soviet negotiations on normalization of interstate relations were held in Moscow 3 years ago, which yielded no concrete results and were then adjourned because of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, when China stated that it considered the time not suitable for a continuation of the talks.

In predictions about the scope of the present Sino-Soviet talks, one should proceed from a diplomatic assessment of the statement that it is a matter of consultations about relations between the two countries. Therefore, observers are inclined to call this a Sino-Soviet dialogue, which according to some indications will begin tomorrow, talks about what should be talked about.

The purpose of this dialogue should be to investigate at which points, in which way and in which order one should open a constant negotiating process between Beijing and Moscow, its ultimate aim being the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Since, however, much mistrust has accumulated in the Sino-Soviet dispute of some 20 years and there have been several unsuccessful attempts to make the mutual relations move along the way of normalization, and since the dialogue, in the Chinese assessment, inevitably implies talks on problems which concern the wider sphere of border security and the global strategy of the two big powers, the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations is not seen here as something near at hand but as a long and complex process.

The Chinese see the main obstacles to normalization in what they call threats to their security: the Soviet troops on the Sino-Soviet and the Sino-Mongolian border, the Soviet support to Vietnam in the occupation of Kampuchea, and the intervention in Afghanistan. Since no essential changes in the positions of the two sides are expected in these questions, the assumption is that the present Sino-Soviet talks will search for points of contact in those fields of bilateral relations in the development of which both sides are interested. This again may contribute to an improvement of the general atmosphere in the relations between the two countries.

In explaining the present Beijing decision to reopen the negotiating channel with Moscow, observers proceed from the Chinese platform to stand in the world as an independent factor and a respected and equal partner, which has been built in the past years here. By opening the talks with the Soviet Union, China is also correcting the great disequilibrium which has existed until now in its relations with the two superpowers. Communicating with both superpowers, with a principled attitude toward the behavior of both -- which implies a criticism of their behavior when necessary -- is possible from an independent Chinese foreign political position, and this is stressed here as Beijing's foreign political priority.

MOJSOV MEETS SHULTZ, ADDRESSES UN SESSION

LD042234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held a 1-hour conversation here today. Also taking part on the Yugoslav side were Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador in the United States and Ambassador Ignac Golub, SFRY permanent representative at the United Nations, and on the American side Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Richard Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

The diplomatic heads of the two countries carried out an exchange of views on bilateral relations, topcial world events -- including the Middle East crisis and the East-West negotiations -- and current economic trends in the world. Secretary Mojsov expounded Yugoslavia's standpoints on these issues while also speaking about the activities of the nonaligned countries.

The two countries expressed satisfaction with the all-round good relations between the two countries and readiness for these to develop further. They characterized their exchange of opinions as useful and emphasized their interest in a regular exchange of views on bilateral and international issues at all levels, including at summit level.

Lazar Mojsov and George Shultz laid particular stress on the need to exert further efforts towards a Middle East settlement: mention was also made of the latest peace initiatives. They also expressed concern at the deterioration in the world economic situation.

After the Shultz-Mojsov meeting, the State Department issued a statement stressing that the head of the State Department had told Secretary Mojsov that the United States "wishes to continue the excellent and constructive bilateral relations with Yugoslavia." He also said that "American interest in Yugoslavia's efforts to settle certain problems, particularly in the economic sphere, remains high."

The State Department statement says that Federal Secretary Mojsov explained that in spite of its great foreign debt, the Yugoslav Government is taking steps to stabilize its economy in such a way as to comply with all its obligations. He said that Yugoslavs are determined to meet their international financial obligations and have the ability to do so.

"The secretary of state declared that he is impressed by Yugoslavia's plans to stabilize the situation in regard to its debts," the State Department says, adding in conclusion that "both sides expressed confidence in the future of relations between the two countries."

Mojsov UN Speech

LD020050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] UN, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Taking the floor in the general debate, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation at the present session of the General Assembly, made the following speech to the world assembly today:

Though different views exist regarding the causes of the present situation in the world, I am sure that there is virtually no dispute about the assessment that we are facing a turning point in the history of international relations regarding the crucial choice either to escalate the exacerbation continuing to lead us downhill or to halt such a dangerous slide and turn development in the direction of reestablishing the undermined international trust and responsibility. This would open up the way toward an equitable and peaceful negotiations on many conflict situations and crisis hotbeds existing in the world today.

There is no doubt whatsoever that such a worsening has taken place in all the spheres of international relations and this worsening set such a question before all of us all the more dramatically since there are no signs in the offing which would at least indicate some kind of improvement. On the contrary, many matters are slipping out of control and are gaining their own momentum which in itself produces exacerbation.

Three phenomena which represent an indivisible whole are the three chief causes of negative development. This refers to the increasingly unbridled and uncontrolled arms race which has assumed unheard of proportions, the denial to countries and peoples of the right to free social development and self-determination, and, intensified rivalry from the position of force to create and shift the borders of one's own interests and influences. All this is done in the name of the self-usurped rights of the protection of the social system, imposition of foreign models of development and proclamation of entire regions as the inviolable security zone of great powers. These aspects of the use of force aim at becoming legitimate behavior with the aim of imposing blocs as the only arbiters for regulating international affairs. To this end, the bloc policy is using increasingly diverse methods of destabilization, beginning for interference in internal affairs and economic pressure to military intervention and direct aggression. Therefore, the secretary general was right when he said in his in many respects innovative report "that last year passed under the sign of explicitly worrying world crises and practically complete blockage of resolving any international problem whatsoever." This is truly a very grave, but, unfortunately, also a very true and indisputable assessment.

Such a situation is less the result of a cyclical exacerbation and more the result of the growing crisis of the postwar bloc system based on the balance of fear. The entire development of international relations since the second world war has shown that the historical processes of emancipation and of aspiration for independent and unrestricted development are so deep and universal that, despite all the attempts, no success has been achieved with the bloc division of the world, a division which should have ensured the control of these processes and the maintenance of the system of rivalry and domination.

There has been no success in this either through the cold war or through restricted detente, either through temporary outbreaks of conflicts and other types of interventionism or through suppressing by force the resistance of people to foreign domination and their will to realize their own national and social identity. To put it briefly, the arms race, limited wars and military interventions have not brought essential advantages to any bloc nor have they strengthened internal cohesion. On the contrary, bloc approaches to international relations not only have not managed to remove the possibility of a war but have continuously led the world along the brink of war.

The blocs are, therefore, trying to overcome the crisis in their own ranks and in international relations -- a crisis which they cannot resolve on old foundations and which they are reluctant to resolve on new foundations -- at the expense of the interests of small and economically and militarily weak countries. All this shows and points out beyond doubt the obsolete nature of the existing system of international political and economic relations, a system which is today suffocating in mutual contradictions and which tries to find a way out in the exacerbation and expansion of power. Blocs are not able to comprehend the altered situation in the very structure of the international community and in the increasingly active consciousness of the people, the masses and peoples, which has never been stronger, more organized and more committed to a change in the existing international relations. Hence, never in the postwar period has the discrepancy between the old relations, new needs and possibilities of changing the existing situation for the better been deeper, nor have the dangers which lie in wait for the world been more immediate and more uncontrolled.

There is virtually no sphere in the political and economic relations in which a serious exacerbation has not taken place. The policy of relaxation of tension is giving way to growingly numerous manifestations of the "cold war," work for the peaceful resolution of disputes to the use of force. The main bilateral and multilateral negotiating channels have been blocked while the degree of communications has been reduced to the lowest level. The security and independence of many peoples as well as existing conditions of economic development are being called into question day after day.

Manifestations of such a situation are unfortunately very numerous. The arms race with its unbridled and uncontrolled growth in quantitative and qualitative arms represents today the most direct threat to world peace and the lever for preserving the existing inequitable system of international relations. Negotiations on individual aspects of limiting the arms race, its control or disarmament have been at an impasse for years while the action program unanimously adopted also at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament has remained entirely unrealized. The second special session not only was not able to elaborate the international strategy of a long-term move toward disarmament but even represented a step backward.

Detente has not only not been turned into a coherent strategy of peace but has, also as a transitional stage from the cold war to peace, experienced a crisis precisely at the moment when it was on the way to achieving the most lasting results, particularly in Europe.

The existing crisis hotbeds are linked with new ones in an unbroken chain from the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, southern Africa, South America to the Caribbean and Central America.

In the Middle East the many years of tolerating Israel's aggressive policy have led to a situation which is unprecedented in modern history. It is even difficult to find parallels in the course of World War II. Not only is there no end to Israel's expansionist policy and its violation of all decisions of the UN and norms of international behavior but genocide is being resorted to against the Palestinians and constant trampling on Lebanon's independence. Coldly planned programs against helpless Palestinian and Lebanese people are carried out before all of mankind which is powerless to either restrain or punish the perpetrator. It has become clear that this is a question of a permanently programmed policy of aggression, the eradication of the Palestinian people and of efforts to seek a "solution" to the Middle East crisis without them and against them.

Such a policy is based on the illusion that the (Palestinian problem) can be solved without satisfying the aspirations of the Palestinian people and every other people in the region to live in their own territory in their own independent state, without recognizing the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and without Israel's withdrawal from all territorial occupied in the 1967 war. The Arab countries' summit meeting in Fes adopted constructive standpoints, the realization of which should be helped by the whole international community. It is encouraging to note the positive evolution even of those who until yesterday were supporting Israel so much in an automatic way in all manifestations of its aggressive policy.

It is high time to break with the policy of the annihilation of the Palestinian people and to realize their inalienable rights. From the latest events we should learn the lesson that expressions of anger, disappointment, disgust or pangs of conscience and other [words indistinct] are not enough. What is needed is forceful action. No one can evade responsibility for the brutal savagery in Beirut, least of all those who could have prevented it.

In Southeast and south west Asia the crisis situation remains unchanged. The peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea have not realized their right to free life and are still subjected to foreign intervention. The international community, through UN resolutions and the standpoints of the nonaligned countries, has laid the basis for a peaceful political resolution of these problems. This can only be found in the withdrawal of foreign troops and the removal of all forms of interference from outside.

In Africa, racist and colonialist bastions remain, particularly in southern Africa, while attempts are being made to transform this continent into a field for competition between the blocs. These tendencies of a neocolonialist nature are a threat to the independence and security of countries of this continent and block the positive role of the OAU.

It is high time that the problem of Namibia were solved and the long-awaited agreement on its full independence achieved during this session of the General Assembly. We are convinced that this is necessary and possible, along with extra efforts and incresed resolve. Success in resolving the question of Namibia would demonstrate that negotiations can solve even the most difficult questions and would restore confidence in the UN, confidence which has been shaken. Otherwise, delay will undoubtedly lead an already tense situation in this part of the world to the point of explosion, with all the broader international implications.

The liberation of Namibia on the basis of resolution 435 of the Security Council, as well as the creation of conditions in which the people of the Western Sahara can state their view in the context of the right to self-determination, will be exceptionally significant in consolidating independence and more rapid economic and social development for all African countries.

The Korean people have still not achieved their right to unification, despite the clear standpoints of the DPRK, which deserves international support.

Cyprus remains divided and the efforts of the UN, on the basis of clearly-formulated standpoints on establishing an independent, unified and nonaligned Cyprus, have not been successful. We support the continuation of intercommunal talks and we hope that they, together with efforts by all other factors, will lead to a just and lasting solution.

In Central America, in the Caribbean, peoples are fighting for the right to achieve their national and social identity and to free themselves from all patronage and outside interference.

In Europe, deterioration is evident primarily through the escalation of the arms race, the introduction and deployment of new forms of weapons and obstacles to economic, cultural and other forms of cooperation between European states.

Apart from this, European security is directly affected by the state and security of the whole of the broader region of the Mediterranean, including the Middle East, as well as the state of interbloc relations in any part of the world. Therefore we attach great significance to the continuation of the Madrid CSCE meeting, the successful outcome of which, it is quite certain, will have a positive influence on broader international trends.

In the Mediterranean, our efforts are aimed at transforming this sea and its shores from a region of confrontation and constant sabre-rattling into a region of comprehensive cooperation and mingling of the cultures of the Mediterranean peoples and countries. In a word, we want to create conditions of peace, cooperation and progress for all.

The economic situation is becoming increasingly more critical and affects all spheres of the world economy and international relations. Although no country is immune to certain difficulties, the greatest consequences of this situation affect the developing countries, which are also the victims of the crisis of the world economy and the inequitable system of international economic relations.

The crisis situation in the world economy is accompanied by ever more frequent breaking off of economic links, delays in multilateral economic cooperation and isolationism within one's own or regional borders. International economic cooperation is stagnating and giving way to onesided and bilateral moves which do not lead to a solution but cause even more severe conflicts. The causes of the current crisis are deeply structural and lie in existing inequalities and imbalances in the current system of international economic relations.

Here lies the source of the constant deepening of the economic gap between the developed and developing countries which in addition not only destabilizes the world economy further but also represents an ever-increasing danger to world peace and security.

The industrially developed countries bear the greatest responsibility for the current state of the world economy. An extremely restrictive economic and monetary policy has contributed not only to deep recession and an increase in the number of unemployed but has also held back economic growth in the developing countries and caused a fall in income, as well as a high level of indebtedness and a critical deterioration of their balance of payments.

The present financial crisis which is shaking the world economy and the international financial system is the most direct reflection of the stagnation over many years of the world economy and of international economic relations. Many countries, in particular developing countries, have found themselves in a critical financial situation. Without sufficient understanding on the part of the developed countries for their attempts to overcome these difficulties, the serious threat exists that the economic growth and the development of those countries might be fully halted, with possible far-reaching political and social consequences.

A way out of the very difficult present economic situation can be found only in consolidating international economic cooperation on a multilateral basis and in creating a new international economic order. To resolve the accumulated economic problems is in the interest not merely of developing countries but also of the entire world economy and general progress.

In this context, global negotiations within the framework of the UN system emerge in the present situation encumbered by many problems and uncertainties as an irreplaceable alternative.

The general and unfavorable development of the world situation has blocked also the work and the functioning of the international organizations and of nearly all multilateral institutions. What causes particular concern is the situation in which the UN has found itself. It is becoming increasingly powerless in its efforts to become the true guardian of peace, defender of the independence of people and countries and the forum for resolving major international issues through development of cooperation.

The weakness of the Security Council was manifested recently in the Lebanese crisis, as was the case also earlier in similar crises, due to the lack of political readiness on the part of great powers and the abuse of the right of veto. Victims of aggression can rely less and less on the UN in seeking efficient help.

The continuous worsening of international relations calls for the most urgent global agreement by the international community. We are becoming increasingly convinced of the fact that the crucial problems of the world today cannot be treated, and even less can they be resolved, in the bilateral context between blocs and great powers. They can be resolved only through the equitable participation and common responsibility of all subjects of the international community in the defense of peace, on the basis of solidarity, as the common good of mankind and within the context of creating a new system of international relations. The Nonaligned Movement and the policy of nonalignment, which continuously make an active contribution to working out a new concept of the international community and to the concrete resolution of international issues, have always advocated such global negotiations. Therefore, a powerful and independent Nonaligned Movement, which continuously removes the borders of intrabloc clashes, which restricts the space for the creation of spheres of influence and which spreads international cooperation, is necessary not only for the nonaligned countries but also for the broader international community.

At this session, too, the nonaligned countries will, as they have done in the past, work to overcome existing tensions through an equitable dialogue by all countries. Their assessment that peace cannot be built on the balance of fear, on the arms race, on bloc divisions, on spheres of interest, on the imposition of foreign will and on diktat to peoples and countries, has been fully confirmed. Apart from such a peace being fragile, it would also lead the world into continuous instability because only a peace in which all countries and peoples can implement their right to develop freely and to realize equal security can be a stable and lasting peace. Such attitudes of nonaligned policy and of the Nonaligned Movement are today more topical than ever before.

Such a concept of nonalignment is based on the unquenchable aspiration of people to participate freely and equitably in international life. The realism of such an approach is also confirmed by the fact that there has never been a greater number of nonaligned countries in the world than today, that they have never been more ready to resist any policy or force, that resistance to the suppression of freedoms and equality has never been stronger, as well as by the fact that about 2/3 of the international community is rallying around the platform of nonalignment.

It is precisely thanks to nonalignment that independence today does not mean either balancing between blocs or a neutralist position but active involvement in international affairs. This is the basis for our optimism that we will be able to emerge from the present crisis and that the international community should not be gripped by hopelessness.

What is before us is the major and responsible task of resolutely opposing at this session the further worsening of international relations and that the resolution of issues, for which solutions can already be found now, be begun. The dangers are only too immediate and the priorities will known to be able to allow hesitation which could have irreversible and unforseeable consequences. What is needed along this path is the commitment of all UN members regardless of their ideological, bloc, regional or other affiliation, regardless whether it is the question of developed or developing countries.

A special responsibility is borne by countries which also have certain special rights on the basis of their military and economic power. For such a commitment there is still a broad denominator of common interests. To implement it, decisive political actions aimed at changing the existing situation and at spreading the foundations of cooperation and the return to detente from which all countries will benefit, are necessary. In order to achieve this, political negotiations in a broader framework should also be started in which the arms race would be stopped and controlled within the framework of the process leading to general and complete disarmament.

Any step in this direction will be a welcome one and it can be made without any danger to the reduction in security because the leading nuclear powers have enough weapons to destroy themselves mutually several times over. Should this not be done, the race with arms will be lost. No prestigious or deceptive political advantage anywhere in the world should prevent talks on halting the arms race.

Far-reaching decisions are also necessary to begin the process of negotiations on all problems by taking into account that agreements reached should not be at the expense of the legitimate rights of all people and nations to security and independent development. Any other kind of compromises would not only be amoral but also destabilizing. Such negotiations should, therefore, embrace not merely the arms race, because to halt it and even the very beginning of the process of disarmament, regardless of how much it might be significant for the problems of world peace or war cannot lead to peace and security for all people should the use of force not be curbed. It is an illusion to think that stability and development can be restricted to one part of the world while the other would represent the hunting ground and the sphere of rivalry and exploitation. It is being confirmed day after day that great powers cannot be the only arbiters even in their own "backyards." Therefore, fundamental changes are necessary not merely in mutual relations but also in the relations with the "rest of the world," by proceeding from the concept that the world has changed, that peace is indivisible, that people are not prepared to accept positions of passive resignation or to live in permanent political, economic and cultural subjugation.

The nonaligned countries have always emphasized the particular significance of and need to strengthen the UN as an irreplaceable forum for maintaining peace and security in the world and for solving the most major world problems.

The principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment are essentially linked with the principles of the UN Charter, with which it forms an integral whole. Therefore the nonaligned countries are truly interested in the implementation of the Charter and the realization of such a role for the UN, which was inspired by its foundation.

We think that there can never be too much emphasis on the need for all countries to abide strictly by the obligations which they undertook in signing the Charter in their international behavior. First and foremost, we are referring to noninterference in the internal affirs of other countries, the absolute inadmissibility of the use of force in international relations and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and rights of all peoples to decide on their own fate.

The UN must become an instrument which will allow these principles to become everyday practice. The world organization, that is its members, must aspire toward establishing a system of collective security which will guarantee every country freedom and the possibliity of autonomous development.

The current, very serious moment in international relations manifests numerous consequences of the violation of obligations undertaken on the basis of the charter and of refusal to carry out decisions of the General Assembly and Security Council.

We must establish a system of international relations which will ensure complete respect for and implementation of the decisions of the main organs of the UN. The Security Council has the most important responsibility in this, for according to the UN Charter it is the main organ for maintaining international peace and security. We think that emphasis must again be laid on the special obligations and duties of permanent members of the Security Council to maintain world peace, respect the principles of the charter and carry out UN decisions. As a first step, it should be ensured that at least decisions which have been adopted unanimously should be carried out in full.

We propose a comprehensive and specific action aimed at ensuring the realization of the essential role of the UN in solving all open international questions.

We feel that there is enough room to promote such a role by the world organization. Perhaps the time is coming when there should be a comprehensive reexamination of the UN's method of functioning and the possibility of promoting its effectiveness. With this aim in mind, we should collect the experience gained in the course of the almost 40 years of the UN's existence. There is also Article 10 of the UN Charter which could serve as the basis for such a comprehensive undertaking in which the efforts of members, organs and bodies of the UN would all be united. On the basis of this, specific and practical measures for the future could be planned. We think that a special role in this should be played by the secretary general, who in his report points to existing problems and difficulties, and that we should ask him to devote particular attention to the effective functioning of the UN and propose suitable measures. Clearly, his efforts can bear fruit only to the extent that all member countries support him.

Finally, permit me to say what we expect this session to offer:

-- a contribution to the nonuse of force against independent countries and to ensuring their free national and social development.

-- collective resistance to the arms race.

-- a contribution to establishing universal relaxation of tension.

-- a contribution to starting global negotiations, favorable conditions for which have been created despite all the difficulties and ambiguities, proceeding from the fact that, as all factors have publicly recognized, global negotiations are a political and economic necessity in the world today.

-- impetus in solving crises and crisis flashpoints, above all those relating to the liberation of peoples under foreign and colonial domination, and to solving all other crises threatening the independence, unity and security of countries and the self-determination of peoples.

-- the prevention of any encroachment on the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of other peoples and the taking of resolute measures against all those who violate the generally accepted principles and aims of the UN Charter and decisions of its organs. Otherwise we could be confronted with chaos and world catastrophe. We must not allow the policy of the fait accompli to be imposed on us as the predominant practice in international relations.

The delegation of the SFRY is firmly resolved, together with delegations of the nonaligned countries and all other countries prepared to cooperate, to make its full contribution to achieving this aim.

We are conscious that differences will remain in ways of perceiving the world and that they are permanent and enriching characteristics of its pluralistic character, but in our view, they should not be incompatible with joint interests in world peace which, increasingly, is becoming a condition for the survival of mankind.

DRAGAN ASSURES FOREIGN ENVOYS OF DEBT PAYMENTS

LD042236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2144 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 4 TANJUG -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan resolutely denied this evening, Monday, the possibility of general reprogramming of Yugoslav foreign debts and emphasized that Yugoslavia's foreign trade solvency and repayment of debts are the most important and priority task of all economic factors in the country.

The discussion also covered prospects of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, especially the agreement the ratification of which is just forthcoming.

The head of the European parliamentary delegation Italian Deputy Vincenzo Bettiza, expressed regret because the ratification of the agreement [words indistinct] of the overall economic cooperation between Yugoslavia [words indistinct] to a higher level of late. He pressed for better organization and shorter [word indistinct] of that cooperation, which, as he said, is to the mutual interest.

Yugoslav delegation head Branko Jovetic emphasized Yugoslavia's firm resolve to continue, regardless of all difficulties and pressures, those external included, along roads of socialist self-management democracy, strengthening of the federal system, as well as non-aligned foreign policy.

The discussion also covered Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with European socialist countries and with developing countries.

DOLANC ASSESSES SECURITY, STABILITY IN INTERVIEW

LD291728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The political-security situation in Yugoslavia is stable and it is the duty of our society to maintain this stability. It is characterized at this point of time by three main elements: first, the fact that the world is in a specific crisis; second, that our economic situation is difficult; and third, that one aspect of our security situation has for a long time most certainly been tied up with the situation in Kosovo. This assessment was made by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary of internal affairs, during his conversation with Belgrade Radio and Television journalists and with workers at Rekord in Rakovica.

As for Yugoslavia's borders, they are peaceful. In this respect, Dolanc said, we have virtually no major problems. I will not reveal any secret if I say that a great number of people, thousands of them, have been escaping into Yugoslavia recently.

Dolanc particularly pointed out the enormous number of people who come to our country with a passport, on business or as tourists. The biggest number so far, 35 million, was recorded in 1978. The figure so far for this year is about 24 million. The people who work at our border points do not find the work at all easy. Complaints are often made against them that the waiting period is 3 to 4 hours. But just imagine the meaning of the figure 24 million people during the first 9 months of this year.

Replying to a question about the activity of anti-Yugoslav groups abroad, Dolanc said that they do exist, especially in some Western countries, but in some Eastern countries there are still remnants of Cominform emigration which is still not quiescent. Recently, Dolanc noted, anti-Yugoslav emigration has been finding a common language, regardless of its political complexion, and this means both Ustashas, Chetniks, Ballists and even the present political emigration from Kosovo. The collusion between the Ustashas and the terrorist emigres from Kosovo is particularly close. These groups are not strong numerically but they are well organized, they have money because they are helped by international capital, black capital. They are probably also supported by some conservative quarters in those countries which are not interested in Yugoslavia remaining what it is, that is stable, nonaligned and self-managing. On the whole, for specific actions, they employ international adventurers and criminals who are ready to do anything for money.

Answering a question on why the militia is not of a federal character and unified like the Yugoslav People's Army, Dolanc said that in the majority of the republics, with exception of Slovenia and Montenegro, the militia operates on a municipal basis. This problem is now being discussed in a number of republics and there are arguments both in favor and against.

Social self-protection is a very important factor in our security system, Dolanc went on to say. However, in some quarters, the concept of social self-protection is interpreted as being applicable to possible crisis situations, to possible conflicts engendered in our society whereas, in fact, it is a constant element of our socialist self-management relations. Neither state nor public security can operate unless they have that support, this broadest basis among our people. Therein, in essence, lies our strength.

Replying to a question about the consequences of manipulating information about events in Kosovo, Dolanc said that the LCY Central Committee Presidium has not been properly informed about everything that was going on, and that, if there was a point where the former leadership of the province of Kosovo was at fault, it was quite certainly in that the first information about the disturbances was kept within their restricted circles and that they did not inform the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the LCY Central Committee Presidium or the federal organs in time.

Several Rekord workers' questions referred to economic crime, to a measure of opportunism within the League of Communists, to business operations working at a loss and to the so-called "advantageous" embezzlement.

In recent years, Dolanc said, we have been experiencing attacks on social property. The damage is substantial: To give one example, this year alone it amounts to over 4 billion dinars. I think that the workers, especially self-management structures in work organizations and workers control bodies, should pay much more attention to it than they have done up to now. About 10 days ago, Dolanc added, we deprived 5 or 6 well-known businessmen of their freedom where the damage inflicted on Yugoslavia during a business deal amounts to $2 million. Many criminal offences are not discovered simply because, to quote a Slovene proverb, "a crow does not gouge another crow's eyes," or, to quote another proverb, "you help me and I will help you." Workers control bodies and self-management organs have been pushed aside and various bureaucratic and monopolistic collusions have made it possible for this sort of situation to emerge in our economy.

It is not surprising that many people are shocked by our reaction to this, and even wonder whether one has to go that far and so extensively. I think, Dolanc stressed, that we have to go the whole way or the people will lose their trust in the authority of the working class and in self-management. Some people intentially work in this way in order to discredit self-management relations and to be able to say that our self-management society is incapable of coming to grips with this situation. Accordingly, the struggle against economic crime is one of the primary tasks in our society at this time.

All those people who think, Dolanc went on to say, that the so-called useful embezzlement is actually socially useful, are very much mistaken. It can be useful for a very restricted environment at a specific point in time. However, viewed from a strategic point of view and on a long-term basis, to circumvent legal provisions in this sort of way or even to break the law in the interest of something whose benefit is very short lived, must, in the long term be deemed criminal and immediately degenerates into ordinary crime perpetrated by individuals, because the person who sees that a fiddle is going on immediately considers his personal interest and begins to accrue benefit primarily for himself and not for a group or a collective.

One of the questions referred to our missions abroad, of which there are 1,355 which, Dolanc said, is a striking figure. Of course, there is a question of the rationality and efficiency of the exercise and also of what the cost is to us. There are people who benefit by staying in these missions and some stay abroad after their mandate has expired and even set up their own enterprises.

Regarding the present situation in Kosovo and the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrans from that province, Stane Dolanc said that there are substantial differences compared to the situation just over a year ago.

First and foremost, today, the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee knows what it wants; it has a concept and goes into action. However, one should bear in mind that everything which happened in Kosovo came into being over a period of many years and that it had very serious consequences. I must say, Dolanc remarked that as far as the security situation within the narrowest and restricted sense of the word is concerned, we can put a very quick end to it with the forces at our disposal. There is no problem there. However, we will not resolve the situation in Kosovo on a long-term basis with our security services. A long, thorough, radical and genuine sociopolitical action is required coupled with economic action. For a long time, a sort of lawlessness existed in Kosovo. It was normal, for instance, not to pay taxes, not to pay for water, electricity, television licence fees, to drive without first passing the driving test, not to pay the vehicle license fee, and so forth.

In Kosovo today, Dolanc said, there are no major massive excesses or demonstrations, but we still do have hundreds of leaflets, about 30 various pamphlets per day on average. We uncovered 55 groups, members of organizations. Since March, we have arrested about 700 people, but people abroad talk in terms of thousands. Three hundred and twenty people were tried and just over 1,300 were punished for the offences they committed. Now the irredentists are showing their true face. They are no longer talking about the slogan "Kosovo Republic." They are saying "Long live Enver Hoxha." It is quite clear that what was involved was the integrity of Yugoslavia, and whether Yugoslavia will remain such as it is or whether it will not. It is for this reason that we described it as counter-revolution.

The events in Kosovo are also a great economic burden on our community, Dolanc went on to say. It costs us 3 million dinars a day [words indistinct]. Dolanc then said that to date, since March of last year, 8,000 people, and in August and September of this year alone, 535 people had emigrated from Kosovo, which is not a good thing. We must be in a position to protect everyone against any person disrupting order and peace or violating the laws applying in the SFRY. This is the task of the militiaman, be he Albanian, Serbian, Slovene... [TANJUG ellipsis] Clearly, we shall first of all protect those who are most often attacked, in Kosovo at present, these are Serbs and Montenegrins. However, we cannot go into every house and every hamlet; the problem does not lie here. The problem lies in a psychosis among people. We often have as many as 30 militiamen in a village, yet people still move away. For in the final analysis, it is neither easy nor pleasant to live "with one's rifle at the ready," no matter how this is done.

Dolanc went on to note that militiamen, too, come under attack; 126 cases of this have occurred in Kosovo this year, for example, something which is spoken and written about less often.

Dolanc drew attention to the anomaly whereby charges against violators of various legal norms are, in about 70 percent of cases, submitted by the security services, and only in about 3 or 4 percent of cases by the inspection services, which are otherwise very strong.

Stane Dolanc continued the program by saying that every year in Yugoslavia there are about 10,000 fires in which, over the last 5 years, 530 people died, and 3,500 million dinars' worth of damage caused; in the same period 25,000 people died in 240,000 traffic accidents. The worrying thing is that 70 percent of fires are caused by carelessness. And just a few days ago four trains collided near Sremska Mitrovica. In practice, hardly anyone is held responsible for this, not only the one directly involved, but also his superior who was not supervising him, and the person who did not supervise how things are organized; how the machinery of a specific labor process is working anywhere on the railway.

Accountability and greater productivity and greater labor are the certain foundations of our political security situation if we wish for this to remain at least as it is, Stane Dolanc said at the end of his conversation in the Belgrade Radio and Television "Themes and Dilemmas" program.